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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT

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WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NINETEEN TWENTY-EIGHT

CHRONICLE PRESS
WATERLOO, ONT.

Map of Waterloo 1855

COUNCIL

1928

President

D. N. Panabaker

Vice-President

Rev. J. E. Lynn

Local Vice-Presidents

Galt—J. E. Kerr

Waterloo—Dr. C. W. Wells

Hespeler—W. H. Weaver

Elmira—Geo. Klinck

New Hamburg—A. R. G. Smith

St. Jacobs—E. Richmond

Ayr—Miss E. D. Watson

Secretary-Treasurer

P. Fisher, Kitchener

Museum and Publication Committee

W. H. Breithaupt, *Chairman*

W. J. Motz Miss B. M. Dunham

W. V. Uttley

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The Waterloo Historical Society has now completed the sixteenth year of its organization in 1912. Our Annual Meeting was held this year in the assembly room of the Kitchener Y.M.C.A. building on Friday evening, October the 26th. There was a fair attendance of members of the Society and other friends.

The President, D. N. Panabaker, presided. The Society was indeed honored in having as a visitor and contributor to the program, Mr. Louis Blake Duff, of Welland, President of the Ontario Historical Society.

The following papers and addresses were presented:

President's Address, "Incidents of the War of 1812 as touching the Waterloo pioneers", D. N. Panabaker.

Historical Sketch of the Town of Waterloo, Dr. C. W. Wells, Waterloo.

The Story of our Place Names, Louis Blake Duff, Welland.

Biographical Sketch of Sheriff Davidson, Mrs. H. J. Sims, Kitchener.

In addition there were several papers under preparation which appear in the Report with those read at the meeting.

The 1927 Report of the Society's work was distributed and met with very favorable comment. Both in the material contained in it and the general make-up, the Report compared very favorably with any of the earlier reports.

The Education Department, Toronto, again provided for the printing of the Report, and the Society is greatly indebted to the Department for this assistance.

In accord with our purpose to mark historical sites throughout the County, the Society took the initiative in placing a very fine tablet on one of the oldest business places of the County, namely the Preston flour mills. A sketch of the development of this establishment appears elsewhere in the report. The Society is planning to select another historical site for marking in 1929. As the outlay entailed in this work is considerable it follows that we shall require the co-operation of those directly interested.

During 1928 grants were received from the County of Waterloo, the City of Kitchener, the City of Galt and the Town of Hespeler. These grants have materially assisted in placing the Society's records in good order, in providing cases for the Museum, in paying for the binding of a large number of newspaper fyles, and building up the Society's collection generally.

The Kitchener Public Library Board has continued to provide free the room for our Museum and light and heat for the

same. Grateful acknowledgment is here made of this very substantial assistance.

A list of donations received in the year is given in the report.

The election of Officers for 1929 resulted as follows:

President	D. N. Panabaker
Vice-President	Rev. J. E. Lynn
Secretary-Treasurer	P. Fisher

Local Vice-Presidents:

Kitchener	H. W. Brown, B.A.
Galt	J. E. Kerr
Waterloo	Dr. C. W. Wells
Hespeler	W. H. Weaver
Elmira	Geo. Klinck
New Hamburg	A. R. G. Smith
St. Jacobs	E. Richmond
Ayr	Miss E. D. Watson

Members of the Council:

W. J. Motz, W. H. Breithaupt, W. V. Uttley, Miss B. M. Dunham.

Museum and Publication Committee:

W. H. Breithaupt, W. J. Motz and Miss B. M. Dunham.

The Officers of the Society feel that it has been their privilege to carry on the work begun by a few enthusiasts who believed it worthwhile to place on record the story of the pioneer settlement of the County and district and of the subsequent progress and development of this progressive community. Records of great value have been gathered and data compiled which it would be quite impossible to secure at the present time. There remains much to be done and the active co-operation and interest is sought of those who can and wish to assist in this very important work. Let us pay due tribute to the pioneers for their vision, their enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice to make this County what it is to-day.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1928

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at January 1st, 1928		$329.30
Members' Fees	$67.50	
Sale of Reports	44.60	
Standard Milling Co., Preston	53.20	
Grants: County of Waterloo	75.00	
City of Kitchener	50.00	
City of Galt	25.00	
Town of Hespeler	20.00	
		335.30
		$664.60

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding County Newspapers, etc.	$230.53	
Postage and stationery	36.84	
Caretaker and Curator	34.00	
Preston Mills Tablet	106.40	
Case for Museum	72.10	
Sundry expenses	49.63	
		529.50
Balance		$135.10

Audited and found correct,

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.
P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

October 26th, 1928

Waterloo Historical Society—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We have come to the closing quarter of another year and the results of the year's work are now taking shape so that we may make a survey of what its activities have achieved.

While this county has been increasingly noted for its industrial activities, we believe it has not lost its prominence as a great agricultural centre.

The year 1928 has been from an agricultural standpoint, at least of average prosperity for the farmers of this county.

An abundance of moisture due to frequent rains throughout the growing season, has produced good pasturage and luxuriant hay crops, also excellent root harvests, while the grain fields in some districts with heavy soil, have had more than sufficient rain.

Statistics for the present year are. of course, not yet collected, but the report for 1927, compared with statistics of 67 years ago which I happen to have, showing the acreage and production of various crops, will be found of interest. These brief reports I am pleased to submit for publication in our Annual Report.

Along with these agricultural statistics, I am pleased to submit the latest available figures showing the status of industrial activities within the County. These figures cover two recent years, 1925 and 1926, and will need no comment here.

With reference to the work accomplished by your Society in the year that is closing, it is unnecessary for me to speak at any length. You will see evidences of some of the work done, and the report of our Museum Committee will give the necessary detail.

Permit me, however, to say that a good spirit of co-operation has prevailed among those who have had executive responsibilities and any success achieved this year is more attributable to this attitude of helpfulness on the part of my associates upon the Executive Council than to my own efforts as President.

The Officers of the Provincial Historical Society have continued to extend to our County organization, much practical assistance, for which we are grateful.

The work of the Canadian Historical Association, in its effort to promote throughout Canada a greater interest in Historical matters, is to be commended.

We are also under great obligation to the Government of Ontario for its financial contribution to our enterprise in the matter of printing our annual reports, which we would otherwise find a serious burden upon our limited resources. Premier Howard Ferguson has manifested a sincere interest in our local work, no doubt from its recognized educational value.

Brig. General Cruikshank of Ottawa, who has made many notable contributions to our work in the past, and again last year as those who have read the Report of 1927 will have noted, has continued his interest in our local Society.

General Cruikshank, early this summer, discovered among the military records at Ottawa a document of great interest to this Waterloo Society, inasmuch as it details the losses sustained by several of the early settlers of Block Number Two, while employed in military transport work in the War of 1812. His letter and a copy of the document will be found elsewhere in our printed Report for 1928.

In connection with this unwonted enterprise of the early settlers of Block "2" I think it should be recalled that of those who participated in this bit of military work, none of them could have been residents of Canada for more than about thirteen years, and no doubt, several as in the case of my great-grandfather, had only been in the country two or three years.

Being impressed into military duty of any kind was no doubt a great shock to these people of Mennonite and Quaker traditions, who for generations had been opposed to warfare.

Those of you who have kept in touch with our historical museum know that this document to which I have referred is only one of a great many which we have collected and which we are endeavoring to preserve so that students of our local history in years to come may be in a position to visualize the activities of those who were identified with the early development of this part of Canada.

There is no doubt that if the time comes and I trust it may, that we will have a sufficiently zealous exponent of the important part which Waterloo has had in the nation building program of Canada, the material which we are preserving in our museum will be of vast assistance to such an historian.

I do not find it possible at this time to even catalogue a partial list of the numerous points of contact between this county and the great nation building program of Canada to which I have just referred, but turning to the outstanding event of the present year from a Canadian as well as world-wide interest, I think this county has a somewhat direct point of contact with that event.

The event to which I refer was the consummation of negotiations which resulted on August 27th, 1928, in the signing of the Briand-Kellogg treaty, which renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

This treaty, now known as the pact of Paris, signed by representatives of fifteen of the great nations on the date mentioned has since been subscribed to by practically all the nations of the world.

I think we are warranted in considering that Waterloo County was directly in contact with this great world event of 1928, for the traditions of this county from its pioneering days have been associated with the idea of world peace.

Premier Mackenzie King, a native of this county, who represented Canada at this treaty-making gathering in Europe, may well have felt that the traditions and sentiments of his native county were strongly in support of any plan which might effectively lead to the abandonment of such barbarous methods as war in deciding international differences.

The Premier, in his recent address before the Assembly of The League of Nations, of which he was elected a vice-president, expressed the thought which was perhaps not so clearly defined but was latent at least in the minds of Waterloo County pioneers a hundred years ago.

After pointing out that sane friendliness between Canada and the United States had resulted in the saving of public monies which were better spent in productive industry, the Premier declared: "This is why we believe in disarmament—not merely as a means of preventing war, but as essential to prosperity."

If we may refer once again to the founders of this County of Waterloo, I should like to say that the mental sagacity of these settlers from Pennsylvania is evident in that their emigration to this country, then a wilderness, was undoubtedly prompted by their belief that this new country held promise for them of what I should like to call—The Prosperity of Peace.

D. N. Panabaker

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

53 Wilton Crescent, Ottawa, Ont.

6 June, 1928.

Dear Mr. Panabaker:—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday and desire you will convey to the members of the Waterloo County Historical Society my warm appreciation of the honour of being elected an honorary member of the Society.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a statement of the losses of certain residents of Block Number 2 when employed in military transport in October, 1813, which I have lately discovered and transcribed, thinking it might be of interest to you and other members of the Society. You will observe among the names a kinsman or perhaps an ancestor of yourself and several other familiar surnames. These men it would appear were impressed to enable Major General Procter to retreat with his small division of regular troops from Detroit after the defeat of the British squadron on Lake Erie on 10 September, 1813. He was overtaken and his force was dispersed by a greatly superior enemy near the Moravian village on the Thames on 5 October, 1813. The Captain Chissom mentioned in the statement was probably Captain John Chisholm, who commanded a flank company of the 2nd Regiment of York militia, within the limits of whose regimental area Block No. 2 was situated and who seems to have been the impressing officer. I have not found any mention of the capture of these teams in any other place and you may consider this document of sufficient importance to warrant its publication in some future report.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

N. A. CRUIKSHANK.

D. N. PANABAKER, Esq.,
President Waterloo Historical Society,
Hespeler, Ont.

P.S.—The transcription is literal from the manuscript presented to the Board of Claims.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES

November the 1st 1813. This is Concerning the Property or Propertys of the Inhabitants liveing in Block Number Two near the Grand River these inhabitants were Prest to take there Loads to the Troyt (Detroit) which the (y) did and got there Back Loads and got on Back as far as two Miles at this side of Morravian Town where they got Orders to make there Escape from the Enimy as well as they cold. Excepting one man with waggon and two horses was taking Prisoner by the Enimy.

	N. Y. C.		
	£	s	d
The said George Bechdel Lost is a waggon one horse and harniss and halter Chain one new Blanket and a Grate Coat and a Three Bushel Bag	90	0	0
The said Property of John Bricker which is Lost is one horse harniss and halter Chain and a Pare of Saddle-bags and a Three Bushel Bag	60	0	0
The Property of Joseph Wissamer is one waggon three three bushel Bags, one Blanket	65	0	0
The Property of Jacob Snyder is one waggon one Log Chain and three Bags	67	0	0
The Property of Peter Erb is one waggon one horse and harnis a Log Chain and Six three Bushel Bags and a Halther Chain and a Blanket	90	0	0
The Property of Joseph Snyder is one waggon and a yoke of cattle and a log chain and two bags	110	0	0
The Property of Gerhart Wieler is one waggon and a Log Chain	55	0	0
The Property of John Shiesich is one waggon one set of harnis five Bags two halter Chaines and Crasslines	77	0	0
The Property of Henry Wanner is one waggon one horse and harnis five bags	128	0	0
The Property of Chistian Richert is one waggon and harnis for one horse and a lieding Chain and two bags and two Blankets and Crosslines	70	0	0
The Property of Samuel Slichter is the harnis for one horse and one bag	6	0	0
The Property of John Bien is one waggon and harnis for one horse and two bags. Joh Been has goot his wagien again	48	0	0

The Property of Jacob Bechdel is one waggon which was aprassed by Capt. John Chissom and John Erb Esquire	75	0	0
The rest of said Jacob Bechdel's property is the harnis for one horse and Part of the harnis for another horse and four bags	10	0	0
The Property of Joseph Eby is one waggon which was aprassed by Capt. John Chissom and John Erb Esquire	75	0	0
The rest of Joseph Ebeys property is the harnis for four horses and a compliet good Saddle and Eight three Bushel Bags two good Blankets	45	12	0
The Property of Abraham Bien is the harnis of one horse	7	4	0
The Property of Cornelius Pannebecker is the harness of one horse a forkid Chain and two Swingletrees, five three Bushel Bags	8	0	0
The Property of Philip Pliem is one waggon	60	0	0
The Property of Samuel Betzner is the harnis for two horse a Jackscrew and a forkid Chain and two Swingletrees and six three Bushel Bags one Buckiet Bound with Iron hoops and a Tarpot	27	16	0
The Property of Jacob Erb is one yoke of Cattle and a a Log Chain and two Bags	45	0	0
Henry Lund one Waggon	32	10	0

List of Clames

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, LANDS HELD, OCCUPIERS OF LAND, &c. FOR THE COUNTY OF WATERLOO

—From Census of 1861.

Occupiers of land. Total		2792
Of 10 acres and under	133	
" 10 to 20 acres	196	
" 20 to 50 "	423	
" 50 to 100 "	1,151	
"100 to 200 "	794	
" Upwards of 200 acres	185	

Amount held in acres	295,275
Under cultivation	183,613
" crops	123,838
" pasture	56,129
" gardens and orchards	3,646
Wood and wild lands	111,662
Cash value of farms in dollars	$12,446,531
" " " farming implements	425,666
Produce of gardens and orchards	50,168
Land held by towns people not farmers	11,659

Fall wheat.....acres	27,843	bushels	616,163
Spring wheat	28,161		501,034
Barley	2,041		52,969
Rye	1,048		15,764
Peas	9,846		222,447
Oats	18,736		616,178
Buckwheat	125		2,648
Indian corn	301		8,351
Potatoes	3,571		453,793
Turnips	3,163		989,760
Carrots	—		94,403
Mangels	34		9,727
Beans	—		768
Grass seeds	—		2,348
Hay, in tons			22,506
Hops, in lbs.			580
Maple sugar, in lbs.			218,077
Cider, in gallons			87,826
Wool, in lbs.			127,929
Full cloth, in yards			23,051
Flannel, in yards			34,407
Flax and hemp, lbs.			369,243
Linen, yards			9,480

LIVE STOCK, Etc.

Bulls, oxen and steers	2,838	
Milch cows	12,414	
Calves and heifers	12,332	
Horses, over 3 years old	7,932	value $470,921
Colts and fillies	3,062	

Sheep	36,937	
Pigs	22,121	
Total value of live stock		$1,181,531

Butter, in lbs.	604,116	
Cheese, in lbs.	79,320	
Beef, in bbls. of 200 lbs.	1,666	
Pork, " " " " "	8,831	

Carriages kept for pleasure	2,548	value $104,493
Carriages kept for hire	67	" $ 2,395

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS FOR WATERLOO COUNTY 1927

Crop	Area Acres	Total Yield Bushels	Average Yield Per Acre Bushels
Wheat	24,219	617,216	25.5
Oats	52,485	2,204,370	42.0
Barley	7,504	267,142	35.6
Rye	1,305	27,797	21.3
Peas	878	17,560	20.0
Beans	48	624	13.0
Buckwheat	3,765	91,490	24.3
Mixed Grains	36,460	1,534,966	42.1
Flax Seed	163	1,630	10.0
Corn for husking	419	16,760	40.0
Potatoes	3,046	164,981	50.9
Turnips, mangolds,etc.	6,091	1,394,657	229.0
Hay and Clover	53,080	104,718	1.97tons
Alfalfa	12,386	29,974	2.42
Fodder corn	9,107	74,313	8.16
Sugar Beets	14	2,800	200.0
	210,970		

Animals	Number
Horses	12,937
Milch Cows	20,723
Other Cattle	23,181
Sheep	5,335
Swine	50,510
Poultry	329,281
Hens and Chickens	314,127
Ducks	7,362
Geese	7,441
Turkeys	351

MANUFACTURERS OF WATERLOO COUNTY 1925 AND 1926

City or Town	Establishments No.	Capital $	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages $	Cost of Materials $	Value of Products
1925						
Kitchener	127	35,819,569	6,874	7,460,067	18,323,791	38,012,401
Galt	75	14,273,463	3,129	3,353,580	6,177,523	11,955,070
Hespeler	15	5,997,267	1,136	961,123	2,032,198	3,747,744
Preston	31	5,195,825	1,421	1,546,975	2,487,954	5,137,450
Waterloo	37	11,812,382	1,178	1,350,006	2,923,272	5,075,767
Ayr	8	693,534	109	91,552	457,282	997,418
Elmira	16	2,020,246	708	483,068	921,701	2,403,059
New Hamburg	14	879,751	197	162,188	455,715	764,612
Total Urban	323	76,691,037	14,752	15,408,559	33,779,436	68,093,521
Total Rural	68	1,369,370	336	264,071	2,317,824	3,235,541
Grand Total	391	78,060,407	15,088	15,672,630	36,097,260	71,329,062
1926						
Kitchener	136	35,764,556	7,211	7,724,475	19,843,540	38,598,932
Galt	75	15,041,488	3,424	3,773,201	6,748,292	13,731,336
Hespeler	14	6,314,107	1,156	1,029,500	1,923,514	3,727,727
Preston	32	5,414,348	1,439	1,576,388	2,388,494	5,236,801
Waterloo	37	11,051,251	1,321	1,441,016	2,998,756	6,381,986
Ayr	7	573,156	99	94,587	534,790	946,381
Elmira	15	2,091,932	590	556,836	1,243,178	2,591,183
New Hamburg	12	851,960	216	179,011	393,474	749,297
Total Urban	328	77,102,798	15,456	16,375,014	36,074,038	71,963,643
Total Rural	60	1,330,441	302	239,516	2,287,832	2,862,744
Grand Total	388	78,433,239	15,758	16,614,539	38,361,870	74,826,387

HURON ROAD CENTENNIAL *

On Labor Day, Monday, September 3rd, there occurred a celebration to mark the opening, as a paved highway, and incidentally of a continuous modern pavement extending from Goderich to Montreal, of part of the old Huron Road. This road was cut through the forest a hundred years ago, from Guelph to Goderich, outposts of Canada Company lands which consisted of two main parts, one east of Block 2, Grand River Indian Lands, now Waterloo Township, the other, and much larger one, beginning with two comparatively narrow parcels across what is now Wilmot Township and extending, fan shaped, from there westward in a solid block to a broad base on Lake Huron, the latter part known as the Huron Tract and the whole comprising 1,100,000 acres. In addition the Company acquired very extensive Crown Reserves scattered throughout the province.

Ceremonies took place at Fryvogel's, just east of Shakespeare, at Stratford, Seebach's Hill, Mitchell, Harpurhey, Clinton and Goderich.

At Fryvogel's, at ten o'clock in the morning, a tablet, placed by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, on a suitable cairn, was unveiled. The inscription is: "Erected 1928 to commemorate the opening of the Huron Road by the Canada Company, 1828. This marks the place of the old log building occupied by Sebastian and Mary Fryvogel, first settlers in Perth County, 1828." The speakers were Brig.-Gen. Cruikshank, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer. The cairn was unveiled by J. M. Kincaid, Warden of Perth.

Another cairn, erected just across the street from where Col. John and Elizabeth Hicks built the first tavern in Mitchell and commemorating these pioneers was unveiled later in the day.

The cutting of a tape at Harpurhey by the Deputy Minister of Highways, R. M. Smith, officially opened the part of the highway between Seaforth and Clinton.

In Goderich a Memorial Cairn was unveiled at Harbor Park, as part of the general celebration. The principal speakers were Hon. James Malcolm of Kincardine, Louis Blake Duff of Welland, President of the Ontario Historical Society and C. A. Robertson, M.P.P. for North Huron. President Duff's address follows:

* Abstracted partly from the Toronto Globe of Sept. 4, 1928.

There is celebrated to-day the birthday of the Huron Road, that slash cut, in 1828, through unbroken forest, reaching from the frontier of civilization on the east to Champlain's Mer Douce on the west; and linked to the celebration, appropriately enough, is a memorial to the men who had most to do with the Huron Road and the Huron Tract—John Galt and Dr. Dunlop. Back of the road and back of the tract, back of the men we name stands the figure of the Canada Company whose servants they were, whose lands these were, whose hands moulded the fate of this western principality a round century ago.

Here at the end of the first quarter of the last century was to be set on foot the most extensive colonization scheme the province was ever to know. Talbot, it is true, had begun earlier on the shores of Lake Erie, and Dickson had started the settlement of his Dumfries, but beyond the dreams of either of them were the ambitions of the Canada Company.

The scheme was a natural child of the war of 1812-14. The Niagara Frontier, York and many other parts of the province was a shambles, homes burned, farms laid waste, towns in ashes. The colonist, wiping the bloody sweat of war from his brow, tried to rise to his feet. An early task of government was to make reparition to those who had suffered loss. From where was the money to come since both public and private purses were empty?

Galt, trained in the law, had been appointed as agent for Canadians who were endeavoring to obtain compensation for their losses. He suggested a plan for the selling of the Crown Lands of Canada to raise a fund for the "satisfying of the claims of his clients." That was the acorn that grew to be an oak. The Canada Company was formed to buy the land and Galt, later to be so illy supported in his efforts, was sent out to be its first commissioner.

The proper adjectives to use in describing the Canada Company even yet are not agreed upon. In their own time they were called rapacious land grabbers. The Company, naturally enough, looked upon itself with more kindly and complacent eyes. Its role was that of a beneficient colonizer. If Galt had remained it is doubtful if the Company would ever have been criticized for being anything else. But he did not remain, and the question had never been settled whether the Canada Company was a brake or a blessing.

Its area, which it purchased from the Crown by negotiation, at a price arrived at by arbitration, was a million, one hundred thousand acres. There was more to the bargain, however, than the mere purchase price—roads and bridges were to be built, and inns and mills provided. These things, however, it was bound to do in its own interest. The Canada Company, indeed, was engaged in no missionary enterprise, but had the same acquisitive object as every

other company from the time of the Hundred Associates to our own. Strange as it may appear, the directors sought to earn something for the capital invested. That this desire was too strong was frequently charged but Dunlop, I think, answered it effectively when he pointed out that of the ten thousand shares sold only one purchaser could be found in Canada (his subscription was for 25 shares) and he abandoned them when the third installment of his payment was called.

It is a striking fact that for the first decade of its existence the expenditures of the Canada Company on its domain were more than the Legislative budgets for the period. Truly enough, however-the Tract suffered from a sort of absentee landlordism, and from a local management that at times lacked sympathy and understanding.

Anyway the foundations were laid, and on these foundations we see, well kept towns and cities, farms that smile in the summer sun, and now at last a Huron Road that must fill Caesar with envy, and good old Macadam with despair. But of all the changes of the century none so great, I think, as this: The Huron Tract in the day of Galt and Dunlop was Western Canada; Western Canada is now the Pacific slope. Then Lake Huron seemed very near the setting sun; now the Canadian Sol goes down behind a majestic mountain that lies three thousand miles away. The line fence has been moved.

It is of curious interest to survey today the means used a century ago to get the settlers into the Huron Tract. Publicity was driven hard in both the new land and the old. Here is an advertisement from the Gore Gazette of Ancaster, Upper Canada, signed by John Galt, and dated from his office in Guelph, 28th of May, 1828. It is addressed to emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom:

> "Notice is hereby given, that the Canada Company, having completed their arrangements for the settlement of that extensive tract of country, which lies between the Districts of Gore and London, and the shore of Lake Huron, a road is being opened from the Township of Wilmot, to the mouth of the Red River, hereafter to be called the Maitland."
>
> "This road is in continuation of one leading through Waterloo from Guelph; and Government is now opening another from Dundas to Guelph, by which route the journey from the head of Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, may be performed in four or five days."
>
> "At the mouth of the Maitland, a Town, to be called Goderich, will be founded in the course of the summer, as soon as the necessary surveys can be completed."
>
> "Along the Road from Wilmot to Goderich, the land,

which is all of the best quality, will be sold in Lots of one hundred Acres each; for which, at the option of the purchasers, payment will be taken in cash, provisions, or labor on the roads, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, from the first two hundred heads of families who offer themselves as settlers; and supplies of provisions and medical assistance will be provided by the Company—Saw and Grist Mills are building near the proposed site at Goderich."

To the publicity used in the old Land we shall return later.

The traveller from America, bound for the port of Glasgow, comes first upon the solid stone town of Greenock at the mouth of the Clyde. In that town stands a monument to John Galt, the most distinguished of her sons. In Canada he has two monuments—the fair city of Guelph, and this whole Huron Tract of yours with its Huron Road at whose terminus we stand. The name will never be omitted from the story of Canada. Hon. William Dickson bestowed it on Shade's Mills that was destined to be in our day at once the most beautiful and the most substantial of the smaller Canadian cities. John Galt was a great and gifted man, but the name has other claims on our memory. He was father of Sir Alexander T. Galt, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

John Galt forsook law for a business career, and he forsook both for literature, there to find an enduring fame. His was a many-sided genius, for he was poet and biographer, critic and essayist, historian and novelist. He went back from Canada to the old home a disappointed man, but he went there to write "The Annals of the Parish," a classic that is the crown of his literary fame. There we have a picture, realistic and lifelike, of the Scotland of the transition stage, the beginning of the new industrial period. The rise of the new era, with its influence on the thought, sentiment and feelings of the people, is painted with the brush of a master. It is astonishing that Galt has no real successor as a delineator of Scottish life and character. His pictures of the sleepy life in old Scottish towns are unequalled in literature.

Galt died in the Greenock of his youth on an April day in 1839.

I have already said that one of his monuments in the new world was the city of Guelph, which he founded with some ceremony on St. George's Day, 1827. A giant tree on a hill was selected as the first to be felled and Galt himself struck the first blow. "How it resounded," he writes in his Autobiography, "through the wilderness of woods and spelled its doom!" Woodmen took up the task and soon the tree fell with a crash of accumulating thunder.

And then—"Doctor Dunlop pulled a flask of whiskey from his

bosom, and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph." Did ever in the wake of a libation follow such tremendous consequences?

"Had the nose of Cleopatra been shorter," said Pascal, "the whole face of the earth would have been changed." Had the Atlantic cable been in operation in 1827 we would be to-day visiting the Agricultural College and doing time at the jail farm at Goderich and not at Guelph. John Galt laid out the new town in the heart of Wellington and "Guelf" he named it on the original plan in honour of the reigning house at home. The directors of the Canada Company had decided the young city should be called Goderich after Lord Goderich. But the die had been cast before the arrival of the instructions and they were so informed. Their next message was that the name was to be changed from Guelph to Goderich. But the plan had been registered, lots sold, and deeds given—change was impossible.

If Lord Goderich could not have this town in Wellington he could have another, and in the same year, on the banks of Lake Huron. The Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, Earl of Ripon, second son of Thomas, Baron Grantham, was born in 1782. When 27 he was appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies and War under Lord Castlereagh. In the very year of the founding of Guelph and Goderich, he had taken the title of Viscount Goderich.

The designer of this new town on Lake Huron and certainly the most picturesque figure in the story of the Huron Tract was Dr. William Dunlop, to whom, I think, we owe some of the names thereabout. As a boy I played in, on and about this river the Indians called Menesatung (meaning healing waters). It winds a way tortuous as the trail of a snake crawling over a stone heap. The early settlers called it the Red River.

Dunlop had the name changed to Maitland, at the same time that the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt was bestowing a like honour on the Governor in the naming of Port Maitland. This Governor had gained distinction in the Napoleonic wars and rose to the rank of Major-General. He was the son-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, our Governor-General of the period; having married as his second wife, after eloping with her from Paris, the Lady Sarah Lennox, the Duke's daughter.

Sir Peregrine, on account of the unhealthy condition of muddy York, built a residence a mile north of Stamford village. "The Cottage," as it was called, had twenty-two rooms and was situated immediately on top of the mountain, commanding a magnificent view. A weeping willow which stood near the house had been brought by the soldier Governor from Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

The Doctor christened one township up the river, Turnberry. In 1307 Robert Bruce landed on the Carrick coast of Scotland and captured his own castle of Turnberry from the English. The Dunlops sprang from the Bruce line.

Touching the Maitland is another township in whose name the hand of Dunlop is seen—Wawanosh. Wawanosh was the Chippewa Chief at the Sarnia Reserve and his name is found attached to surrenders of land as far back as one hundred years ago. Doubtless, Dunlop knew him well.

Directors of the Canada Company were very generous in planting their own names in this Huron tract. A few minutes ago I was writing of Canada Company publicity in Canada. Here I have a broadside which did their broadcasting in the United Kingdom a century ago. Reading it carefully one is led to the conclusion that the real estater has not improved his art in an hundred years. But the point I am coming to is the names of the directors appended to the document. As I read them you recognize the township names about you:

In Huron	In Perth
Henry Usborne	Richard Blanchard
Martin Tucker Smith	Robert Downie
James McKillop	John Fullarton
John Hullett	William T. Hibbert
In Middlesex	Hart Logan
Robert Biddulph	Rt. Hon. Wm. Ellice
Simon McGillivray	Sir John Easthope

One wishes that the Canada Company and all the early namegivers had been content to give names only where there had been no names before and stayed the hand before dislodging the names that had been borne for centuries, for in the changes, as in Minnesetung, they murdered a tradition and silenced a mystic whisper from a far past. Indian names, what are left of them, give our place nomenclature an individuality, and they have a music the English tongue knows not.

The site selected for the new town that was to bear the name of Lord Goderich was the spot where Champlain had pitched his tent two centuries and twelve years before. Here came Charles Pryor who laid out the town, and here came Major Strickland of that famous family with the writing itch, which itch has left us a fuller and more faithful picture of the days of the pioneers than is to be found anywhere else. Strickland was a writer, too. When the inland ocean of Huron first burst on his sight, from the wooded heights that overhung the mouth of the Maitland, where Goderich was planted, he recorded this as his impression: "I thought Canada

then, and I have never changed my opinion, the most beautiful country in the world."

The Major is slow in sending for his wife after he had been located in Goderich and she set out on foot from Guelph to join him, carrying her child. Surely that athletic feat took more of strength and courage than a ten mile Wrigley swim. A man passing the trudging woman offered to carry the child as far as Fryfogle's tavern, and when he got there demanded a quart of whiskey as his fee—— "for the child was main heavy, God bless her."

But the chief figure so far as the Huron Tract was concerned was Doctor Dunlop, the most original, the most picturesque, the most humorous figure the Huron Tract was ever to know. A Scot, a Greenock man (he was a cousin of Jane Welsh Carlyle) he received his education "literary, medical and convivial" at Glasgow.

He came to Canada in 1813, having just attained his majority, as an army surgeon, and is today an almost forgotten hero of the war of 1812-14. He was at the siege of Fort Erie and his record there would have earned him the Victorian Cross in a later era. He established a hospital for the war wounded at old Niagara.

The war over, he went to India where an episode gained for him the nickname "Tiger", a sobriquet that would not have been inappropriate even without the episode. When fever sent him home he lectured in Edinburgh on medical jurisprudence, dabbled in journalism, and contributed to the magazines of the day.

One likes to piece together the events of long ago. Dunlop and Galt were Greenock men, they belonged to the craft of writers; they were in the Blackwoods ring. It is not strange that when Galt set out for Canada to be head of a new empire he should take Dunlop with him, and make him, later, ambassador in the western realm. For nearly a score of years Dunlop was a Goderich man, finally representing the Huron District in the Legislature. His term as a parliamentarian ended in his being appointed to public office, and there were whispers that the job was created for him to rid the House of a caustic tongue. While he was voluble enough in both speech and writing he had a habit at times of sending out very brief letters. When the Hon. William Draper wrote offering the superintendency of the Lachine Canal (the job to which I have referred) Dunlop's reply had but four words: "Can a duck swim?"

One morning a newspaper came with the startling intelligence that George IV was dead and this new Goderich was eight weeks gone in a new reign. A celebration was at once arranged. All the settlers were invited to the Buttonwood Flats, a mile from the mouth of the river. Everyone within a radius of ten miles came. Pryor made a speech, then read a proclamation. The party formed a circle by joining hands, and sang God Save the King, accompanied by

the Goderich band of two fiddles and a tamboureen. There on the sward was a pail of whiskey with a teacup floating in it. No wonder the party ended with cheers for Queen Adelaide, the Canada Company and Doctor Dunlop.

The story of the life of Dunlop is a treasurehouse of narrative in which the special gems are the Dunlop wedding and the Dunlop will. Louisa McColl, a very thrifty, industrious Highland lass of good sense, had come out to be housekeeper at Gairbraid, the Dunlop home on the Colborne side, where he and his brother Robert, the naval captain, had kept batch hall. It is doubtful if any other two men in Christendom were in such need of feminine hands and a feminine head as were these two Dunlops. Her reign was quite young when it seemed about to terminate. The brothers held a council of war at which it was agreed that one of them should save the situation by marrying the girl. Which one? The doctor advocated tossing a coin, a plan which he was able to endorse with some confidence since he had a penny with a counterfeit presentment of George IV on both sides. The wary doctor chose heads. The unwary naval captain chose tails. The coin was tossed three times, and, incredible as it may appear, it turned heads each time. "Robert, you lose; you'll have to marry her, "said the doctor. Robert did marry her.

The doctor went in later years, as we have seen, to Lachine, and when word came that he was dangerously ill, the Widow Dunlop, for the Captain was now dead, hurried to his bedside and nursed him to the end. Then in the Indian summer she set out on the long journey home with the body. At Hamilton the casket was given a temporary resting place in the plot of Sir Allan McNab. When winter had improved the roads, it was lifted again and the Widow Dunlop continued her doleful journey with the heavy laden coffin, Here was his grave by the winding Maitland he knew so well.

One could not better sum up Doctor Dunlop than in the words of Robina and Kathleen MacFarlane Lizars in their "In the Days of the Canada Company",—"There was not an untrue or selfish thread in his cord of life. He made no boast of religion; he simply lived it; the chief tenet in it was charity. The half obliterated letters on that gray slab are not his epitaph. He is best remembered by what he did, and when even that shall have faded, a whole country-side of happy and prosperous homes shall remain to keep his memory green."

Well, the Huron Tract *is* a whole countryside of happy and prosperous homes. The six-foot-three long since was laid on the hill, but the essence of the man, his humor, his honesty, his courage and his spirit these will remain with us long as the Huron Tract has a memory.

There is but one other of the stature of Dunlop—a composite figure—the pioneer. No tongue has ever told or ever can tell the story of his heartbreaks—heartbreaks for the homeland and the homefolk he was never to see again, heartbreaks for the solitude that lay about him here, heartbreaks for the mountains of arduous toil to make a clearing and a home. Sturdy and resolute he fought to the end. When we reap let us not forget the man who sowed and went off to his rest before the harvest.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE TOWN OF WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

By Clayton W. Wells, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Indian Occupation

When Richard Beasley, living at Hamilton about the close of the Eighteenth Century, first sent his Indian guides with the pioneer Mennonites to view the land that is now Waterloo County, then thickly wooded and uninhabited by the white man, they were amazed with what they saw. There was rolling land, rich soil and many varieties of trees, some of the giant pines being five to six feet in diameter, and towering 175 to 185 feet or more above them; these were the actual measurements of trees that were afterwards felled. There was natural drainage, plenty of water, and besides these advantages, the woods had an abundance of large and small game, and the streams a large variety of fish.

The Gladiolus
The Official Town Flower

From the many crude stone implements that have been found, some of them very large, also pottery of a very early period, pipes and arrowheads and spearheads made of stone, there is no doubt that tribes of Indians occupied the district.

There is in Waterloo Park a valuable Indian relic in the form of an irregularly shaped stone, weighing 1000 to 1500 pounds. On

the upper or grinding surface, there are six or more shallow circular depressions or basins, each being eight to fourteen inches in diameter, where the Indians had worn them hollow in grinding their tomahawks and other articles made of stone. This grindstone was brought to Waterloo Park by Jacob Stroh in 1890. It was found at Glennie's Springs, north of Conestogo, where no doubt there existed an Indian village centuries ago.

There has recently arrived at the Park as a loan from Mr. Stroh, another useful article used by the early Indians of Waterloo County in a village that existed at that time. It is a very large stone of grey granite, about three by six feet in dimension, and weighing approximately a ton and a half. One side of this huge stone is flat, and a part of this upper flat surface was used by the Indians in grinding grain and nuts and pulping food. This surface contains two shallow bowls or circular depressions, each about a foot in diameter, which were used in grinding food. The other half or more of the large flat surface is worn and polished very smoothly and was no doubt used in dressing skins and furs, which were the clothing of the Indians in those early days.

This latter stone was found on the site of an Indian village at Suraras Springs on the Huron Road, two miles south of Mannheim.

These relics of an early occupation of Waterloo County have been placed near the old log building in Waterloo Park which was the first schoolhouse in the settlement that became the Town of Waterloo. It was built in 1820.

A history of the Town of Waterloo and surrounding district must therefore, begin with its occupation by the Indians at some remote period, Indians probably of numerous earlier tribes before the Government granted the 12-mile strip of land along the Grand River to the Six Nation Indians.

Mr. Jacob Stroh, a naturalist and archaeologist of more than local repute, has devoted many years to a study of the Indians of this district, and has gathered one of the finest collections of Indian remains in Canada.

He has located quite a number of their village sites throughout the County, at points not too far from the Grand River, and nearly always near a sparkling spring. It is clearly noticeable that a number of these villages had been fortified, probably as a protection against wild animals, or perhaps against other tribes.

Some of these ancient Indian villages lie just outside the Waterloo corporation limits, and at least one of them is in the Town itself.

Mr. Stroh has proved his surmise correct on many occasions by finding accumulations of ashes from their camp fires in spots as yet untouched by the white man's plough, some of these being under the stumps of one time huge trees, hundreds of years old, that have grown over these ash heaps; also, many of his stone implements, pottery and other objects were excavated at these Indian village sites.

The Coming of the Mennonites

Abraham Erb was the first settler in what is now the Town of Waterloo, coming from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1806.

He purchased 900 acres of land that was not considered valuable, as much of it was low-lying cedar swamp, marshy and uninviting. However, notwithstanding that his brother John advised him to the contrary, Abraham Erb located on this property, and this beginning later developed into the present Town of Waterloo.

The County Registry Office records show that Richard Beasley sold a block of land to Daniel and Jacob Erb in 1805 as agents of the German Company. This was the bulk of Waterloo Township, 60,000 acres, for which 10,000 Pounds were paid, or at the rate of 81 1/10 cents per acre, and they, in turn, sold Abraham Erb 448 acres on July 20th, 1805, this being part of the site of the Town of Waterloo.

Those of us, who have spent many years in the town, are familiar with the fact that the land is low-lying for the residents have been moving the hills into the swamps for over one hundred years, in order to bring the lots up to a level where they could be sufficiently drained for residential or other purposes, and many a building has its foundations on oak planks, resting on quicksand or black swamp muck.

Not so many years ago, in excavating for a sewer on King Street, a block south of the original Abraham Erb mill, an old corduroy road made of elm logs was encountered, eight to ten feet below the present street level; also in October, this year, (1928), on lower King Street, cedar stumps, large pieces of elm wood, and good samples of peat were brought up from a depth of nine to ten feet below the present surface.

Abraham Erb erected a saw mill, and later, in 1816, a grist mill, propelled by water with the old-fashioned overshot wheel. The power was secured by making a dam on Laurel Creek, and for many years known as the Waterloo dam, and more recently as Silver Lake since it was acquired and is now a part of the Waterloo Park System.

When he erected his mill in 1816, Abraham Erb built a large fireplace in the basement and added a wooden floor and some rough furniture, making this part of the mill comfortable and inviting, especially on cold wintry days when a log was burning on the hearth. The fireplace was made of brick and massive field stone, and was built into the foundation, with an opening five feet wide and proportionately deep and high.

Such fireplaces were common in those days, as stoves had not been invented, and all cooking and heating of houses was done by means of fireplaces. It was not strange that Abraham Erb should have built a fireplace in his mill, for it proved to be a necessity.

As this mill was one of the first in this section of the country, farmers had to bring their grain long distances to be ground into flour. Even if the distance was not great, a trip over poor trails, and over corduroy roads through swamps was a difficult one and slow as well, for oxen were used for teaming. Consequently, a trip to the mill was often a matter of two or three days, instead of that number of hours in the present age of good roads and rapid transit.

While waiting for his grist the farmer lounged about the basement where it was warm and comfortable, and where he met his friends, the other farmers, so that it became a social centre, and a business mart as well, for many business trades were made there and many things discussed. They warmed their victuals and made coffee at the fireplace, and at night wrapped themselves in their blankets and slept on the floor, or on the bags of bran, or anywhere so long as they received the warmth of the fire place.

They had to camp in the mill for there were no hotels then; during their stay in the mill settlement, the farmers' oxen were comfortably stabled in a building which stood on the site now occupied by the block of stores on the south side of Erb Street and East side of King Street, directly opposite the Bank of Montreal.

Dundas wharf was the nearest shipping point in the old days, and all produce had to be teamed by oxen to that point, while salt and other supplies were brought back.

Until mills were established in Waterloo County, all wheat had to be taken to the mill at Dundas to be ground, and many a trip was made on horseback with part of a bag of grain carried on the horse's back, in order to relieve more quickly the shortage in the forest home away back in the Waterloo Settlement.

When Abraham Erb's mill was taken down and removed in 1927, after being in continuous use for 111 years, most of the foundations were blasted and the stone hauled away. I believe, however, that part of the foundation and the old fireplace was left

in place and covered over with mother earth, an invisible monument to the courage, energy and enterprise of the first settler and founder of Waterloo, Abraham Erb.

After the building of the mill, others were anxious to join the settlement to carry on various enterprises, but Abraham Erb was reluctant to parcel out his land in small lots, and settlement was therefore retarded.

The Waterloo Historical Society is in possession of Abraham Erb's daybook, from 1822 to 1826. Most of the entries are in English, but some are in German. Values are denoted in pounds, shillings and pence, and a few in dollars and cents. This book was found about 1875 when tearing down a very old building. The workmen had discarded it amongst a heap of rubbish, and my father, the late Walter Wells, rescued it and thus preserved a valuable record.

On September 1st, 1829, Abraham Erb transferred 240 acres of land including his saw-mill and flour-mill to Jacob C. Snider, who had moved from Pennsylvania to a farm a little west of the present town, and Mr. Snider, great-grandfather of Frederick W. Snider, who is now, with his partner, the owner of the same flour mill, carried on business here for many years.

As the waterpower was not sufficient for his purposes, he installed a steam plant. As he then had more power than he required, he added a distillery to his other lines, and this branch of the business was carried on actively for a long time.

His son Elias then rented the mill, and, as he objected to having the still, his father removed it to his own farm.

Jacob C Snider transferred 320 acres to his son Elias in 1853, (see County Records), including the mill property and much of what is now the central part of town. A landmark for many years was a tall poplar tree which stood near the mill. It was said that early in the century a poplar switch was used to drive a team of horses from Pennsylvania, and, on his arrival, the driver planted the switch near the mill. It grew to be a very large tree, five feet or more in diameter, and for many years a heavy cable circled it several times as an anchor for a tall iron smokestack, the bark finally growing over the cable. The tree was cut down in the 90's to make way for street improvements, the tree having been planted before there was a street.

The community had a very slow growth for three decades or more after Abraham Erb first located in the cedar swamp, for Jacob C. Snider, like his predecessor, was not anxious to sell his land in small lots to intending settlers. He had a large family and preferred holding his lands as an inheritance.

However, from 1820 on, settlers did come, but not in large numbers. Many of them were from Germany and other central European countries, and, while the earlier settlers were mostly Mennonites and farmers as a class, the newcomers, from Germany especially, were artisans from the towns and villages, no doubt attracted to Waterloo County by the German language spoken there.

The German Settlers Arrive

They were master workmen, these German emigrants, and many trades were represented. There were masons, carpenters, handloom weavers, pumpmakers, blacksmiths, metal workers, potters and others.

They built their homes usually right on the street line, much after the old country fashion, and thus provided large thrifty gardens where they raised large quantities of potatoes and other vegetables; many of them also kept pigs and a cow, to furnish meat and milk for their growing families.

After all the changes many years have wrought on Waterloo's main streets, it is noticeable that North King Street and northwest Albert Street, the latter familiarly called 'Die Batchegass'" in the old days, still resemble "Alt Nürnberg" or some other village in old Germany.

I have been told by a number of these settlers, that, while they came to Canada, the land of the free, on account of the greater opportunities here, the compulsory military service imposed on them and their sons was distasteful to them, and they lived in constant dread of war breaking out.

The influx of immigrants, direct from the old country, was distributed in the various villages; Waterloo village first became the trading centre of the district and had a post-office before the Sand Hills, as Berlin (now Kitchener) was called, so that the residents had to come two miles to Waterloo for their mail. However, this later changed, and Berlin became the most important trading centre in the northern part of the County.

Preston and Bridgeport very early became active villages also, on account of their mills and waterpower. Bridgeport at one time had more and better stores than either Berlin or Waterloo, and it was said that you could buy a hat in either Berlin or Waterloo, but if you wanted a ribbon for it, you had to go to Bridgeport.

The name "Waterloo" proved very appropriate in later years, for owing to the many artesian or flowing wells, (at one time there were 65 or more), it was said that the town lay over an underground river. When the waterworks system was established in 1899, after we had been using Berlin water for ten years, it was

necessary to sink three deep artesian wells with pipes of large diameter, in order to have a sufficient water supply; the numerous small wells throughout the town then ceased to flow, and it was not long before all were using water from the municipal system.

Waterloo Begins a More Rapid Growth

In the year 1854, Elias Snider sold most of his holdings of land to John Hoffman and Isaac Weaver, retaining the mill property, the dam and various lots. The price obtained was said to have been $32,000. The land was surveyed by Mr. Schofield, a well known Berlin surveyor of that time, staked off into lots, and the lots sold.

It was at this time that Waterloo really began to show substantial growth, as the policy of the new owners of the land was to sell and promote rapid settlement. The population was but 250 in 1851, and in 1857 its rapid growth allowed it to assume the dignity of a village.

Messrs. Hoffman and Weaver advertised the lots to be sold by auction, and on the day of the sale, a large wagon, drawn by oxen, was loaded with refreshments, liquid and solid. The auctioneer used this wagon as a stand, and moved from lot to lot until all were sold, the people meanwhile helping themselves to the refreshments they wished, free of course.

One must admire the enterprise and vision which prompted these men to lay out the village on broad lines. King Street, even at this early date, (1854), was made about 84 feet wide from the Berlin boundary, almost to the mill in the centre of the village.

One would almost think they had planned for a large city, in this settlement of a few hundred people. They could not have done better even if they had had visions of the motor traffic as we have it to-day. Erb and Albert Streets also, were made of liberal width.

Contrast this with the action of the Council of the Town of Waterloo of the year 1911. Abraham Erb had very wisely set aside a square of liberal dimensions, right in the heart of the settlement. It was in front of the mill, being bounded by the mill on the South side, Erb Street on the north, and King Street on the east. It was part of the mill property, but there was a stipulation in the deed of land which bounded it on the west side, and on which Snyder's Block (now the Ontario Equitable Building) was afterwards erected, that this square could not be fenced, but must be left open for easy access to both Snyder's Block and the mill.

In 1910-1911, Mayor Levi Graybill made strenuous efforts to have King Street paved, as it had been in a very rough condition

for a number of years, but he died early in 1911 before action was taken. His good work bore fruit, however, and later in the same year, steps were taken to provide this much needed improvement.

The square had been used as a town square or plaza since 1816, a matter of 95 years. William Snider, then the owner of the mill property, realizing that frontage taxes must be paid for the pavement fronting on the square on both King and Erb Streets, formally offered to deed the square to the town, as it was virtually the town square, and had been used as such for almost 100 years.

The matter came up at a meeting of the Council on October 23rd, 1911, and after it had been discussed pro and con, it was "moved by Mr. ....., and seconded by Mr. ....., That this council does not favour the acceptance of that parcel of land lying on the south side of Erb Street, from King Street to Devitt's Block, and along the west side of King Street to the Mill corner."! One member made the statement that they would compel Mr. Snider to pay frontage taxes on this land, the public square which the town had freely used for 95 years.

As a result of their action, Mr. Snider purchased the property which adjoined the square on the west side, removed the restriction in the deed that the square must be kept open, and sold a large part of it to the Molson's Bank for $10,000.00. A bank and office building was then erected, and the square lost to the town forever.

The earliest public building was the township hall, a frame building with white pillars in the colonial style of architecture, located about where the present Lutheran Church stands on King Street north. The first retail store was opened by John Hamilton in the same locality. Before 1854, a large proportion of the buildings in the settlement were located north of Erb Street, mostly along King. No doubt this was due to this section being higher and better drained land than that south of King, which was largely cedar swamp. Exceptions to this were the fine residences of John Hoffman and Isaac Weaver. Mr. Hoffman built the fine residence now occupied by Mr. Ford Kumpf; and his spacious grounds, with trout pond and large orchard, extended from King Street, east to where Willow Street has since been surveyed. There was no George Street, or Allen Street at that time. A picnic grove, where many village picnics were held, was reached by means of a lane, the entrance being a large gate at King Street, at the late residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Diebel. The grounds were located between what are now Herbert and Willow Streets, a well-wooded grove on the hillside.

Mr. Weaver built his residence farther south; this was the house for many years occupied by the late George Randall, since

removed to make way for the palatial office building of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Some of the older inhabitants will remember the two-storey building popularly called "Das Spritzhaus". After the village was incorporated in 1857, Jacob C. Snider donated the lot just south of the Public Library on Albert Street as a site for a municipal building. The upper room served as a village hall until the present town hall was erected in 1874, (at a cost of $10,000). The lower or ground floor was used as a firehall, and housed the large, mounted hand pump, hose, leather buckets and other accessories used by the firemen of the time. Great was the excitement when a score or more of volunteers grasped the long rope attached to the "engine", and ran along the bumpy street to a fire, with bells clanging and the "chief" shouting his orders through a trumpet.

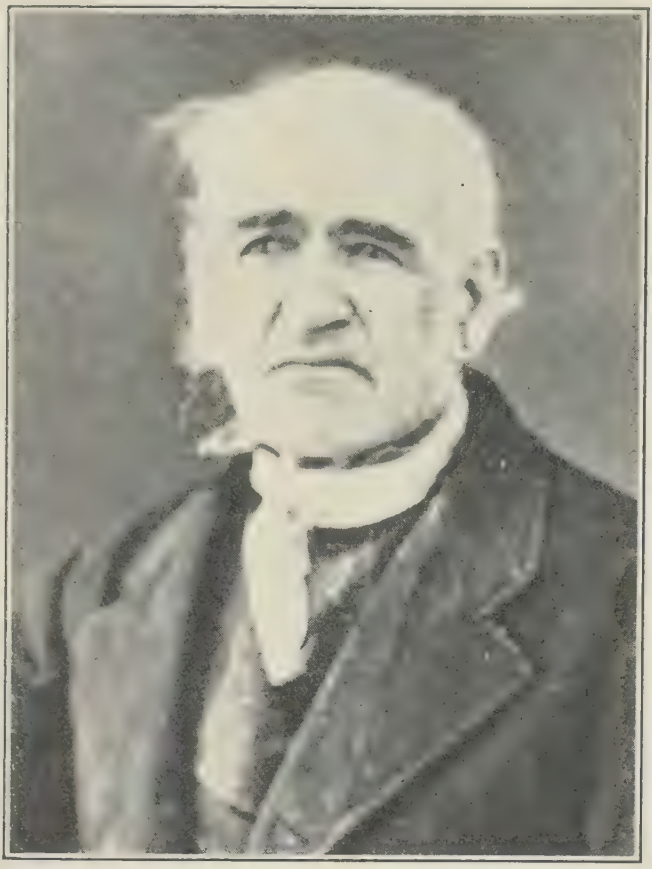
After the present town hall was built, the lower floor continued to be used as a firehall, and the upper was used for various purposes.

A private school, with the late Mrs. James Thompson, nee Miss Agnes Armstrong as teacher, was conducted here for a short time. The upper floor was used at one time as a morgue. Elections were held here, the municipal centre, and were decided by open voting, as there was no balloting then.

Mercantile and Industrial

Danied Snyder followed John Hamilton, in opening a retail store at an early date. Others followed as the population increased, so that, by 1862, the following were conducting general stores: B. Devitt, H. W. Bowman & Sons, Gregor & Swartz, Hespeler & Randall, John Shuh & Co., William Fischer; John McDougall had a hardware store, and T. Mulherron was a dealer in stoves; and there were others. The needs of the growing population in the district were consequently well looked after. People in those days had little money, and business was transacted principally by a barter of commodities such as butter, eggs, meat, hides, grain and such other produce as a merchant could dispose of in Dundas or Little York (Toronto) where he purchased his goods. Butter was five cents per pound, and eggs about the same price per dozen; other produce was also low in price but the goods sold in exchange for the produce afforded the merchant a good profit. It was said of one of the merchants of ye olden tyme, that he was fond of saying he charged only one per cent profit, when it was actually 100 per cent. It was a matter of record, that nearly all the old time merchants prospered.

Industrially, Abraham Erb was the first manufacturer. Jacob C. Snider added a distillery when he purchased the mill from Abraham Erb.



Daniel Snyder

Jacob Bricker opened a foundry and machine shop in 1851 and conducted it for 33 years, when it was taken over by his sons. It changed hands several times, the late E. W. B. Snider and Absalom Merner developing it into a much larger concern when the growing demand for agricultural implements from Western Canada made this necessary. It developed into "The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Limited", and its yearly business has for many years run into large figures.

In 1855 Messrs. Hoffman and Weaver established a large steam sawmill with a capacity of 15,000 feet a day, and this was nearly all consumed locally and in the surrounding district.

Another early manufacturer was Matthias Wegenast who built a factory for the manufacture of furniture, and was successful, but several fires proved a severe handicap. The factory was later taken over by the Canada Furniture Manufacturers Limited.

Another foundry was started on Erb Street by Messrs. Buehler and Snider, who sold to Mr. J. Morningstar, and he, in turn, sold to Absalom Merner. In this way it was absorbed by the Waterloo Manufacturing Co.

In 1863 a woollen mill was established by Paton & Bricker, and it grew to be a large concern, employing hundreds of hands. An unfortunate amalgamation with other mills in later years caused its downfall, and resulted in the loss of one of our leading industries.

In 1858, Hespeler and Randall built the distillery and granite mills, and the distillery has been in continuous operation since that time.

In the early 60's many smaller manufacturers were kept busy supplying their wares to the growing population. Weber & Wells, carriage and wagon makers, employed ten men; there were two breweries, a pail factory, a chair factory; a pottery managed by John Jacobi. Henry Froehlich was a handloom weaver. Peter Jung made surgical instruments. There were tanners, furriers, shoemakers, pumpmakers and others. It was impossible to hold such a town back industrially, and, while space permits only an outline of the earlier industries, our present position as one of the leading manufacturing centres in Caada is but a gradual evolution from these small beginnings.

While the population was but 250 in 1851, it doubled to 500 in 1855, and after the settlement became a village in 1857, the population grew to 1400 by 1861.

A history of the early days would not be complete without telling this. About 1866, some enterprising men of Goderich, bored

into mother earth in an endeavor to get a salt well. They were successful at 1000 to 1100 feet.

Some one in Waterloo village saw what looked like oil floating upon the water in swampy ground near the corner of Erb Street and the Bridgeport road. Inspired by the success of the Goderich Company, a local company of capitalists was formed, machinery purchased, and also assembled, and drilling was begun to secure oil or salt or something that would make them all rich.

They bored with a five inch pipe to a depth of 1100 feet, and secured a strong flow of water, so strong that large stones were hurled into the air from the depths below. But they wanted something better than water, and as they had already spent $15,000.00 they had not the faith to invest more and go deeper.

A second company was formed and capital subscribed, and the work continued. They managed to go to 1500 feet, and had to stop for lack of funds. However, a third company was organized and they surely must get into salt or oil, for they planned to go to 2500 feet. Their drill was damaged at 1700 feet and could not be raised or lowered, so it was left in the well, and it is there still. A strong mineral spring was obtained, and this was used for many years to supply the town sprinkling cart.

It is not known how much money was sunk by the second and third companies, and it must have been very disappointing to them, that they did not strike either salt or oil, or anything more worth while than water.

Educational

Waterloo's first school was built in 1820. It was built of logs and stood on rising ground on the south side of Church Street near King. It served the community for 23 years and was then removed to a site east of the present Collegiate and Technical Institute, on King Street, Kitchener, where it served as a residence for fifty years, being occupied by a colored family named Carroll for a long time.

Through the activity of the late Isaac E. Bowman, a member of the Park Board, the old schoolhouse was purchased and removed to Waterloo Park where it now stands.

On September 14th, 1895, there was a reunion of former pupils who had attended this schoolhouse in the old days. It was held in the old school in Waterloo Park. The school was furnished with forms, tables and desks in the same manner as in the old and serious days in the 20's and 30's. The former pupils went to school once more, the teacher, Benjamin Burkholder, occupying a position at his desk at the end of the room, just as he did sixty or more

years before. It was a remarkable gathering, when one considers that the log building discontinued being a school in 1842.

Those who went to school again on this occasion were: George Elbert, Isaac Hoffman, George H. Baumann, Abraham Sherk, Simon Beatty, Joel Good, Henry Stauffer, Jacob Bricker, Israel D. Bowman, Mrs. Abraham Erb, Mrs. Richard McMahon, David B. Eby, Jacob Ratz, Isaac Devitt, John C. Bricker, Mrs. Daniel Burkholder, Robert Barkwell, Thomas Quickfall, Richard Quickfall, Amos Weber, John Devitt, John Longman, Benjamin Devitt, Wendell Bauman, 24 pupils in all.

Abraham Erb knew the value of education as was proved in later years when he made provision for promoting it. It is therefore certain that he took a prominent part in organizing the building of this first school in 1820.

The first teacher who taught in the old schoolhouse was Jonathan Good, brother of Joel Good of Waterloo. He was a small, delicate man but it was said that he was one of the best teachers who taught in the old school. He kept good order in school and out of it. He used the birch rather freely, and sometimes punished scholars larger than himself. He was a good German reader but was deficient in English. He was an expert penman and clever in making quill pens for the scholars.

Other teachers in the order named were: Charles Kleim, Jephtha DeKay, Mr. Hill, Mr. Derry, Joseph Good, John Herrington, Peter Otto, John Dobbin, Elias Eby, Robert Barber, Joseph Eby; the next teacher's name is not recorded; the last teacher in the old 1820 schoolhouse was Benjamin Burkholder. The school was kept open during the winter months, and occasionally in the summer also.

On June 13th, 1828, Abraham Erb conveyed to Jacob C. Snider and Jacob S. Shoemaker, trustees of a common school district, in Waterloo Township, "a parcel of land in the vicinity of Lot No. 14 in the 3rd Concession of the Upper Block of the Township of Waterloo, in the County of Halton and District of Gore, consisting of 5 acres, 1 rood and 25 perches, for a payment of 5 Pounds, such a part of said land as the trustees may think proper, to be used for a schoolhouse, meeting-house, and a graveyard, and the remaining part of said land, or the rents and profits thereof to be appropriated by the trustees for the payment of a schoolmaster, for the education and tuition of such children as are orphans, or those whose parents are poor and destitute of the means of paying for their education,—being composed of a part of the north side of Lot No. 14 in the Upper Block of the Township of Waterloo aforesaid, and butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say—Commencing where a post has been planted

on the west side of the road leading from Abraham Erb's Mills to the Township of Woolwich, etc.

The indenture was made at Waterloo in the County of Halton in the District of Gore and Province of Upper Canada, on the 13th day of June, 1828.

This is the substance of the document that conveyed the present central school grounds to the Township of Waterloo, at a time when schools were supported by subscription.

There were no public schools before 1842, when the first "Common School Act" upon which our present school system rests, was passed, and came into force in 1843. Under this act the Townships were divided into school districts, the term "district" being changed to "section" in 1846. The act regulated the election of school trustees, the levying of school rates, building of schools, salaries of teachers, etc.

Provision was made for examining teachers, arranging a course of study, and making grants to rural schools.

Benjamin Burkholder and Elias Eby were among the first teachers who received their licenses to teach, from the commissioners at Freeport in 1843, the commissioners being Dr. Fulsom, James Phin, William Tilt, Jacob Lutz, and a Church of England clergyman from Guelph, who presided.

Waterloo's second school was built of stone, in 1842, and was in use for about twenty years. It stood on the central school grounds, about midway between the present brick school and King Street. This was known as School Section No. 10, Waterloo Township. When Waterloo was incorporated as a village in 1857, it automatically became a village school.

An old account book of School Section No. 10, begins with an entry dated January 1, 1843, Benjamin Burkholder, Teacher. "To about a year's teaching during the past year (1842), and the latter part of 1841 — $171.44." As the teacher, in the old days, was an agriculturist also, he did not depend on teaching for a living, but did farm work in the summer, most of his teaching being done in the fall and winter months.

Besides conveying over five acres of land to the public for school and church purposes, for all time, Abraham Erb, in his Will dated September 3rd, 1829, gave and devised $2000.00 to and for the use of certain schools. This fund was to be administered by three trustees to be appointed by the congregation of the Mennonite Society of Waterloo Township, the interest to be used "for the benefit and education of the poor and needy children, and such as the trustees shall think proper." The school at Waterloo re-

ceived the benefit of one-fourth of this fund for the purpose just mentioned, from the date of Abraham Erb's death to this day. It was paid as interest each year until December 16th, 1889, when the Mennonite trustees formally handed over the sum of $565.35 to the Treasurer of the Town of Waterloo, and he gave his covenant to them for the corporation, to carry out the terms of Abraham Erb's Will made in 1829. In the Annual Report of the Waterloo school trustees, therefore, there always appears an item, showing the receipt of $28.25, being the interest on this sum, at five percent.

The present central school, or at least the part facing King Street, was erected in 1855, and has been added to from time to time as the community grew.

The central school property was a forest, with many pine and other large trees, when Abraham Erb conveyed it to the trustees in 1828, and the account book shows that in the winter of 1847-1848 the trustees had the trees cut down and the wood was sold. The present fine trees which ornament the grounds, were planted in the late 60's.

Some of the teachers who followed Benjamin Burkholder in the stone school were: 1844, Amos Adams; 1845, John C. Herrington, John Holm; 1845-46-47, Moses Springer; 1848, William Wallis, George W. Eby; Mr. Eby continued until 1852, when John J. Bowman was appointed, giving way to Jacob Biedermann in 1853. J. Frederic Metzger was appointed in 1854, followed by John Wanless in 1855 the year the new brick school was built). He was joined in 1856 by B. Rothwell, Noah Cressman, John Walter, and Henry Muir, 1858, and these teachers seem to have carried on until 1857, when Waterloo was incorporated as a village, and the school was therefore no longer, School section No. 10.

In 1857, the school trustees were Hartmann Schnarr, Moses Springer, and Jacob Teuscher, secretary-treasurer; from 1857 to 1859, the teachers were John Walter, George Wilson and Henry Muir.

Under Waterloo's new status as a village, on the 13th day of January, 1858, a meeting was held in the village hall, and in a very simple fashion, it was moved and seconded and carried, that the following be elected school trustees: William Albert Scheonau and Jacob Teuscher for one year; Moses Springer and Casper Schneider for two years, and Samuel L. Erb and Hartmann Schnarr for three years. Jacob Teuscher was appointed chairman and local school superintendent, and Moses Springer, secretary.

In writing of our educational system, as evolved from a crude beginning, I have endeavoured to confine myself to the early history of our schools. Space forbids the tracing of our school system to

the present day; in fact it is needless for me to do so, for these splendid institutions, our public and separate schools, Waterloo College and Seminary, and the Technical and Collegiate Institute in which we have a large interest, speak for themselves.

I cannot close this chapter without expressing admiration for Abraham Erb, who was the real founder of the Waterloo school system. He did not foresee that the state would some day take over the responsibility of providing each child with the opportunity of receiving a fair education. He very early began a movement to establish private schools supported by subscription. Not only that, but he went farther, and generously presented Waterloo with the splendid and spacious grounds of the Central School for all time, and left an endowment, the interest of which was to be used in assisting in the education of poor and needy children, so that none should be neglected.

The Churches

The first church represented in the early days of the settlement was the Mennonite, as a large proportion of those who came over from Pennsylvania, were of that faith. As they were then mostly farmers, there was no central building in which to worship, and services were held by little bands in one of their homes in the township.

However, the Benjamin Eby church — a log building — was erected in the east end of what is now Kitchener, in 1813, and this church was attended by Mennonites of the surrounding country for many miles around, including those in and adjacent to the settlement that is now Waterloo. This church was afterwards a frame one, and in comparatively recent years was replaced by a brick structure.

What was called the David Eby church, was erected on Erb Street a mile west of the Town about 1887. This was a brick building and it is said it replaced a log or frame church that was built on the same site many years before.

The present Mennonite church was built about 1902, and has a large number of members. Rev. Noah S. Hunsberger is the pastor.

Owing to the many settlers of the Lutheran faith who came from Germany in the earlier days of Waterloo's history, there was soon a demand for a church, and consequently their activities date from 1837. During that year, the Reverend Frederick William Bindemann organized the first Evangelical Lutheran congregation in Waterloo County, and began building St. John's church on the site of the present Lutheran church on King Street North in Waterloo. The church was completed the following year, and Rev. Binde-

mann was appointed the first pastor, continuing as such until 1841, when he moved to the neighboring village of Berlin.

In 1841 the cornerstone was laid for a new church, a frame building. This was improved in 1863 to accommodate the fast-growing congregation. The present large and commodious church was built in 1882 at a cost of $13,000.00, and has seating capacity for over 1200 persons.

The handsome new parish hall was built in 1927 at a cost of about $50,000.00. Rev. C. S. Roberts is the present pastor. One of the early pastors was Rev. Jacob Hoelsche in 1864; and Rev. J. L. Braun in 1884.

In 1864, according to a Directory of that year, there were but two churches in Waterloo, St. John's Lutheran and the United Brethren Church. There was, however, in addition, a church of the Evangelical Association. The pastor of the United Brethren was Rev. S. L. Downey. The church was the frame building on King Street South, and in later years it was taken over by the Orpheus Singing Society as a clubhouse.

Mr. Downey was a very loud if not a forcible speaker, and put much vim into his sermons. It is related by some of the residents of Waterloo of that period, that in the summertime, when the church windows and doors were wide open, he could be heard for several blocks, broadcasting, as it were, before the days of radio.

This church housed a union Sunday school for a number of years. It was attended by children of a number of denominations not then represented in the village. Some of those who were zealous in the work of the Sunday School were: Mrs. Beeshy, Jacob Beeshy, Martin Simpson and Mr. Geddes.

The first regular services of the Methodist denomination were held on Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall. Later, the frame building of the United Brethren on King Street south was purchased, and this was used until 1890.

The modern brick church on the corner of William and King streets was erected about this time, and in 1904 a fine pipe organ was installed.

In 1926, when Union was consummated, it became the home of the United Church with Rev. J. O. Watts as pastor.

The history of the Evangelical Association in Waterloo dates back to 1839. The first regular meeting place was in a building erected in 1849 by Samuel Burkholder, on Church Street, and given by him for the use of the congregation but only as long as it was used as a church. Burkholder supplied the building and the congre-

gation the furnishings, pulpit, seats, etc. In 1871 a new church was erected on the present site on the corner of Cedar and Water Streets. The present fine edifice was built in 1905, the present pastor being Rev. J. P. Hauch.

St. Saviour's Anglican Congregation had its nucleus in a Sunday School in what is now the Ontario Equitable Building, about 1887. Services were afterwards held on the third floor of the Snyder, now Haehnel, Drug Store. The present edifice on Allen Street east was built in 1898, and a Parish Hall some years later. Rev. C. W. Foreman is the present rector.

The interior of the church was recently greatly enhanced by a beautiful memorial, presented by the Seagram family in memory of the late Mrs. Edward F. Seagram.

The first regular services of the Presbyterian denomination in Waterloo commenced in 1864 in the church of the United Brethren on King Street South.

In 1887, Waterloo Presbyterians, many of whom had been attending the Kitchener church, organized as a congregation, and in 1888, St. Paul's Church on George Street was erected, and opened for service on November 29th, 1888.

When the church voted to go into the Union, the non-concurring members withdrew, and, after worshipping for a time in other quarters, built a beautiful church known as Knox Church in 1927. It will seat 300 and cost $25,000.00. Rev. W. G. Richardson is the pastor.

In the early days of the Roman Catholic Church in Waterloo, services were held in Weichel's Block. A site was purchased on Allen Street East for $1000.00, and in 1901, St. Louis Roman Catholic Church was completed and dedicated.

A few years ago, a large addition was built and the church much improved, greatly increasing its seating capacity.

The large Separate School, the residence of the Sisters of Notre Dame, the Church and the priest's residence now being erected, form a fine and interesting group of buildings, situated on, and greatly improving what was one time the Allen Street sand hill.

A recent addition to the congregations of Waterloo, is that of the Russian Mennonites.

They have a large congregation, and hold services in the former St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on George Street.

Waterloo's newest church was erected this year on the corner of King and Noecker streets, and the dedication ceremonies took place on Sunday, December 9th, 1928. It is the New Apostolic Church.

The Library

In November 1874 a meeting was held in the town hall to organize a Mechanics' Institute. A library was established and gradually stocked with suitable books and periodicals.

One method used to raise funds to assist in the work, was the giving of literary and musical entertainments, and these were well attended and very popular.

In 1884 the library contained over 2500 volumes. There were 150 members and the officers were: C. M. Taylor, President; P. H. Sims, Secretary; Charles A. Haehnel, Librarian.

In 1887 the public demanded better reading accommodation, and the Institute was converted into a free library, which served the purpose for a number of years.

In 1900 and 1901, the Department of Education threatened to withhold the legislative grant unless a more suitable reading room were provided. The officers busied themselves in trying to solve the problem, and David Bean, who was the Mayor of the town at that time, proposed that an application be sent to Andrew Carnegie for a grant of ten thousand dollars to build and equip a library. A favourable reply was received, a condition being that the municipality provide a suitable site, and spend in maintenance annually, a sum equivalent to at least one-tenth of the grant.

The conditions were agreed to, and work on the new building on Albert Street was commenced July 11th, 1903, and on November 12th of the same year, Mayor Bean laid the corner stone.

It was ready by November 1st, 1905, and was opened to the public.

The library has always been well managed by a well selected Library Board, and is one of the institutions of which the citizens are proud. There are over 14,000 volumes, carefully selected, and representing all branches of literature, in both English and German.

Municipal

The earliest public building in Waterloo was the old Township Hall spoken of. From early times, therefore, Waterloo was under township government. There is no record of township proceedings before 1822, when a meeting was held and George Clemens was elected township clerk. Samuel Erb and Daniel Snyder, assessors, and Abraham Erb, collector. In 1823, Jacob Bock was appointed township clerk, Samuel Sherk and Jacob Bock, assessors, and Abraham Erb, collector. Jacob Bock was township clerk for four years when he was succeeded by David Clemens for two years and Daniel

Lutz for one year. David Clemens was then again appointed clerk and held this position until 1838, and there appear to be no further records of the township officers for a number of years.

The township of Waterloo was originally a portion of the county of York, but the affairs of the township were conducted by the magistrates of the Gore district with headquarters at Hamilton.

When Halton County came into existence, Waterloo township, and indeed, the district that now comprises the County of Waterloo, was included within the limits of Halton County, and Waterloo had to contribute its full share towards the erection of county buildings.

It remained a part of the County of Halton until 1842, when it was attached to the District of Wellington, and again had to contribute towards the erection of the district buildings at Guelph.

In 1850 Waterloo Township became a separate municipality, and, for the first time elected a council which had control of their own local improvements, while the reeve and deputy-reeve had seats at the County Council Board of Wellington. In 1852, Waterloo County was set apart as a provisional county.

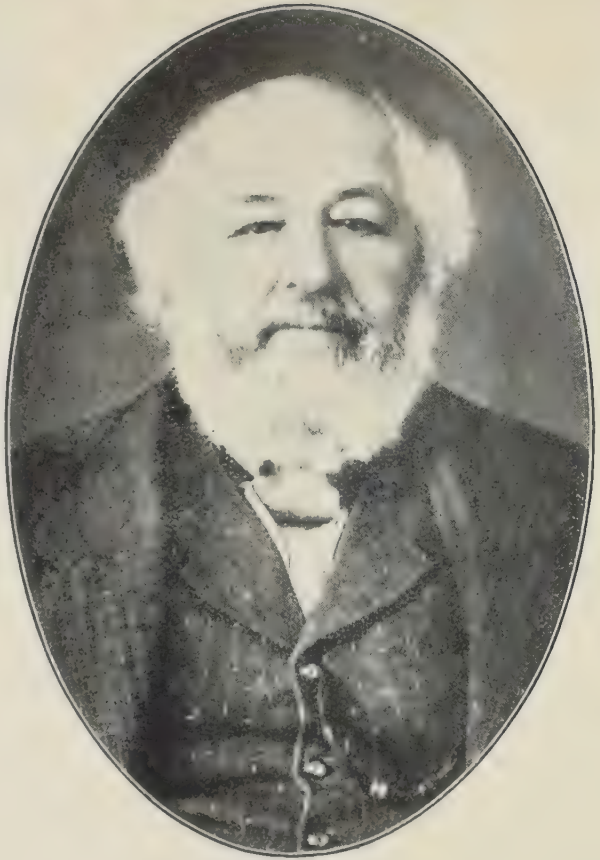
The .first reeve of Waterloo Township was Jonathan Bowman in 1850 Some. of his successors were: Elias Snider, 1851; John Scott, 1852-3; Isaac Clemens, 1854-60.

During the reeveship of Isaac Clemens, in 1856, a village charter was obtained, and on the first of January, 1857, Waterloo assumed the dignity of a village.

The following composed the first Village Council: Reeve, Moses Springer; Councillors, Daniel Snyder, Hartmann Schnarr, John Hoffman and Jacob Teuscher, with W. Roberts as clerk. Mr. Springer continued as Reeve for five years, when he was succeeded in 1862 by Daniel Snyder. In 1863 John Hoffman was elected reeve and held this office until 1867 when Moses Springer was again elected, and held the position until 1870, when George Randall assumed the Reeveship, and held it until 1873, when Moses Springer was again chosen, and remained reeve until 1876, when the village became a town. The village clerks who followed W. Roberts until 1876 were: S. S. Bowers, J. J. Bowman, Frederick Colquhoun.

When Waterloo was incorporated as a Town in 1876, the ward system was adopted, and the first council was composed of the following: Mayor, Moses Springer; councillors— North Ward, John Killer, George Heimbecker, and Jacob Bricker; East Ward, John Shuh, George Moore and Simon Snyder; South Ward, Walter Wells, Absalom Merner and David Kuntz; West Ward, William Snider, J. Kalbfleisch and J. B. Hughes.

During the early years of Waterloo as a town, the Mayors were: Moses Springer, 1876-77; George Randall, 1878; Christian



JOHN HOFFMAN

SHERIFF SPRINGER

Kumpf, 1879-80; and 1883-89; Benjamin Devitt, 1881-83; George Moore, 1884, 1890; William Snider, 1885-86; 1891-92; Jacob Conrad, 1887; Walter Wells, 1893; R. Y. Fish, 1894; Simon Snyder, 1895-97; J. B. Hughes, 1898; Geo. Diebel, 1899-1900; David Bean, 1901-03; Jacob Uffelmann, 1904-05; E. F. Seagram, 1906-07; J. B. Fischer, 1908; Andrew Weidenhammer, 1909; Levi Graybill, 1910-11; John B. Fischer, 1912-13; John R. Kaufmann, 1914-15; Dr. W. L. Hilliard, 1916-17; W. H. Kutt, 1918-19; Dan Bohlender, 1920-21; W. G. Weichel, 1922-23; William Henderson, 1924-25; W. D. Brill, 1926-7-8.

The Town Clerks since incorporation have been—F. Colquhoun, 1876-1897; A. B. McBride, 1897-1912; J. C. Haight, 1912-23; Norman A. Zick, 1923 to date (1928).

The members of the present Town Council (1928) are as follows: Mayor, Wm. D. Brill; Reeve, L. F. Dietrich; Deputy Reeve, W. C. Toletzki; Wm. Uffelman, H. A. Sturm, W. W. Frickey, J. R. Kaufman, C. Dotzert, W. McKersie.

Among the first important By-laws passed by the village council was one to establish Mount Hope Cemetery. This was finally passed on January 14th, 1867.

Waterloo's experience in Municipal Ownership has been very favourable, water, gas and electric power are all furnished under this plan.

In 1889, watermains from the Berlin System were extended to Waterloo, and this continued for 10 years. In 1899, when the franchise of the Waterloo Waterworks Company (a private company) had expired, a sum of $40,000 was voted by the ratepayers, and a complete waterworks plant installed. The electric plant was acquired from the owner, the late William Snider, in 1909, and shortly after, the gas plant was purchased also from a private company. Since 1926, gas has been furnished to the Waterloo Commission by the Kitchener Commission at a lower cost than it can be manufactured here.

Waterloo has been fortunate in its choice of commissioners to manage the public utilities, the late Aloyes Bauer having been one of its most useful members for many years. The first commissioners were: David Bean, Chairman; Aloyes Bauer, John Ritzer and ex-Mayor G. Diebel.

Board of Trade

The late Julius H. Roos was called the Father of the Board of Trade, and justly so, for it was his activity in getting the movement under way, that resulted in the Board being formed.

Mr. Roos circulated a petition in February, 1890, urging the Mayor, the late George Moore, to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing.

The Mayor called a meeting of citizens, as requested, and it was held in the Town Hall on March 11th, 1890, with the Mayor presiding.

Mr. Roos did a lot of work in organizing, circulating petitions, and corresponding with the Department, and a Charter was obtained, dated April 22nd, 1890.

At the first meeting to organize, after obtaining the Charter the following were elected officers of the Waterloo Board of Trade: President, Christian Kumpf; Vice-President, William Snider; Secretary-Treasurer, Julius H. Roos; Council, R. Y. Fish, Geo. Moore, P. H. Sims, Simon Snyder, W. H. Riddell, H. J. Grasett, George Wegenast, John Shuh, I. E. Bowman, A. G. Habbick, Richard Roschmann, J. M. Scully.

The Board has had a long and successful career, and has been responsible for many benefits that have come to the Town and promoted its growth and welfare.

There is one event of which the members are justly proud. On February 11th, 1902, the Annual Banquet of the Board was held, and it was described as the largest and most successful one in its history. Among the topics discussed in the reply to "Manufacturing Interests", Mr. E. W. B. Snider, President of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Ltd., the chief speaker, spoke of the necessity of the Board of Trade taking steps to secure more industries of a diversified character.

He launched his pet scheme of bringing electric power into this district from Niagara Falls, and suggested that a committee be formed of men from the Boards of Trade of Guelph, Galt, Berlin and Waterloo, with the Mayors of Preston and Hespeler, to take up the question and make a thorough investigation.

This was the beginning of the movement that developed into our present Hydro-Electric System, and which has been such a boon to the people of Ontario.

It was the first time in the history of hydro-electric power that a number of municipalities joined forces and pledged themselves to finance the securing of power on a large scale from a distant point.

We now know that Mr. Snider, in that after dinner speech, launched a scheme that has developed into the present wonderful and far-reaching Ontario Hydro-Electric System.

It was not an easy matter to get the movement under way, and Mr. Snider's plan had an active and persistent worker in the late Mr. D. B. Detweiler of Berlin. It seemed a vast undertaking, and I remember how Mayor John Fischer of the Town of Waterloo, for a time hesitated to sign an agreement that pledged the town to take and pay for a large number of horsepower, as he was afraid of placing the town in bankruptcy.

The Waterloo Parks and Picnic Grounds

The earliest picnic grounds in Waterloo that I can recollect, were reached by means of a lane about 20 feet wide, with the entrance a large gate. This gate was located on King Street south at the Diebel residence near George Street. Imagine a forest bounded by King, George, Willow and John Streets, the favourite spot being the high land near Willow. George, Allen, Willow and Herbert Streets did not exist at that time. The trees were large and the grounds well shaded. There were tables and benches much similar to those in Waterloo Park to-day. This was the popular resort for the residents in the 60's.

There were very few buildings in the East Ward at that time, Mr. John Hoffman's residence (now Ford Kumpf's) built about 1854, being nearest to the grove.

On many ocasions the villagers paraded down King Street from the North and West Wards, where most of them lived in the early days, and, headed by the village band, (there was always a band when needed), marched into the lane and up the hill to the wooded grove.

Later on, the Isaac Weaver residence was built and part of the property, a pine grove fronting on Park Street—now the recreation grounds of the Mutual Life staff—was a popular picnic place.

St. John's Lutheran Church held their picnics in this grove at various times and had their sports.

In the days of Hespeler and Randall who owned the distillery, flour mill, and also a store on the corner of King and Erb Streets, Mr. Randall purchased the Weaver residence, and the annual picnics of the employees were held in the Randall grove. The firm of Hespeler and Randall was in business in 1864 and no doubt earlier. Some years later, Mr. Hespeler retired, and the late William Roos joined Mr. Randall as partner in the firm of Randall and Roos.

I remember the distillery picnics of about 1870 and later. Headed by the village band, a parade lined up at the distillery and it made a gay scene with flags and banners flying and with all the employees, distillers, coopers, millers, store clerks, bookkeepers and

others, and their families, to say nothing of the numerous small boys who swelled the parade and were made welcome.

A favourite place for outing parties was what was popularly called Quickfall's Bush on the Hill. This term applied to any wooded grove on the hill east of the Town, the Quickfall farm being somewhat farther east. The forests were on both sides of the road, and the owners were always very generous, and left them open to the public.

A recreation and athletic ground that was in use for many years, was the old showground, a large field of possibly ten acres, with the entrance on what is now Park Avenue at Caroline Street. This entrance was later closed, and another opened from William Street where the Alexandra School is located. There was also an entrance from Foundry Street on the north side.

It was not used as a picnic ground, as it had none of the original forest treees, but was used for sports, tournaments, races, celebrations, saengerfests, and for a time, horse races. There were many circuses also, and the show ground was always the rendezvous.

The athletic field was anything but a good one, but despite this handicap it was the scene of many a close game, baseball, lacrosse or football, and many field days of sport were carried out successfully.

For a long term of years, an annual Fall Fair was successfully held on the showground, a large building, surrounding an open court, being in the centre of the field.

On October 21st, 1867, steps were taken by the village council to secure land for the showground, which was then owned by a Mr. Kerr of Hamilton. Debentures were issued for $4,000.00 "for purchasing lands for the use of the Corporation, and establishing Wells, Reservoirs, and other conveniences for the supply of water in the village, and for fencing and clearing Mount Hope Cemetery". By the way, this was the first move to get a water supply for Waterloo, there being a large pond fed by numerous springs, in the northeast section of the property.

At this time, 1867, Moses Springer was Reeve, and J. J. Bowman, Clerk. and the councillors were Isaac Weaver, John B. Snider, George Edler and Jacob S. Roos.

On December 5th, 1868. the race course on the showground was leased to a committee of "The Waterloo Driving Park" for a term of five years, reserving the right of the Corporation to use the same whenever it desired to do so.

Fall Fairs were held in the early 60's. The village council gave the North Riding Agricultural Society a grant of $25.00 annually

for five years beginning June 6th, 1864. The ground was fenced quite early, and the showhouse or Fair Building was erected in 1869 by our late esteemed citizen, Claus Koelln, at a cost of $994.00. D. W. Gingrich was the Architect.

On May 29th, 1875, the use of the track on the show ground was granted to a committee consisting of Messrs. D. L. Bowman, Joseph E. Seagram, and J. B. Hughes until the following December. This was one of the years when running horse races were held.

In 1890 it was realized by the Board of Trade that a more suitable Park and Athletic Field should be procured for our citizens, especially as the Jacob Eby farm, beautifully wooded and situated close in, could now be secured.

At a meeting of the Board on July 21st, 1890, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of better Public Park accommodation for the Town, and to report at the next meeting of the Board. This committee handed in their report at a meeting ten days later, August 1st, 1890.

This committee took into consideration three sites for a proposed park. The first was to use Mount Hope Cemetery of Berlin and Waterloo as a joint park. The Second was to utilize the showground as a park. The third proposition, to purchase the Jacob Eby farm, was unanimously agreed on.

On August 4th, 1890, R. Y. Fish, Chairman of the Park committee of the Town Council, presented a report at a meeting of the Town Council, recommending the purchase of the Eby property for a public park, and a similar report and recommendation were sent in by the Board of Trade. A petition was also presented by the Board of Trade, signed by 250 electors of the Town, petitioning for the adoption of the Public Parks Act. (The master hand of J. H. Roos, secretary of the Board of Trade, is seen in the work of getting the petition signed).

September 1st, 1890, the Clerk reported that the By-law to provide for the adoption of the Public Parks Act had been carried by a majority of 217.

The Eby farm of 65 acres was purchased and thus Waterloo came into possession of one of the finest parks in Canada. Much credit is due the Board of Trade and the Town Council for their vision, their enterprise and prompt action in securing this property, which is now, and will be a joy for our citizens for all time.

The first Board of Park Management: Christian Kumpf, Isaac E. Bowman, William Snider, Dr. J. H. Webb, Walter Wells and Jacob Conrad.

The Board was fortunate in securing the services of Andrew

McIntyre as the first Superintendent, and he continued in that position for many years and did valuable work.

The athletic ground, with a terraced hillside and rising ground around it, is in constant use during the sport season, and the natural amphitheatre allows thousands to see the sports and other attractions from these elevations.

The Waterloo Bicycle Club in the 90's built the bicycle track around the athletic ground, and many successful bicycle "Meets" were held, notably, the Annual Meet of the Canadian Wheelman's Association in 1895 when it is estimated that over 10,000 people witnessed the championship races.

A company was formed in the early nineties to build a grandstand, and this much-needed improvement in the park's facilities has been much used for many years. It was handed over to the park by the Company, about 1918, under an arrangement made with the Park Board about 1894.

Pavilions and boathouses were erected, and about 1918, a women's cottage and rest room, a men's lavatory, and a septic tank sewerage disposal system, added.

A greenhouse is one of the improvements, and is a very useful addition, as all the flower plants used in the Park and other public places, as well as the cemetery, are grown here.

The entrance to the Park is by the Queen Victoria Memorial Gateway, erected as a memorial to our late beloved Queen Victoria. It is constructed of brick and Indiana limestone, with beautifully designed wrought iron work forming the sides and overhead arch. This gateway is ornamented by a number of electric lights and presents a beautiful appearance. The gateway cost about $1200., all contributed by popular subscription.

A few years ago, Mr. Edward F. Seagram presented a handsome bandstand to the Park.

After the new Park was purchased, the old showground was surveyed into streets and lots, and all the lots sold excepting a site for Alexandra School.

Insurance and Financial Interests

(By courtesy Thomas Hilliard)

In comparison with other towns of its size, whether in Canada or the United States, the Town of Waterloo makes a favourable showing in respect to the number, magnitude and variety of its manufacturing industries, their steady growth and prosperity, and

the friendly co-operation of employers and employees. The high standard of comfort enjoyed by the average citizen as shown by the excellence of the homes of the people, is also worthy of mention.

But there is one fact in respect to which Waterloo occupies a unique position not only as regards other towns in Canada, but elsewhere. For Waterloo is the only town of its size, or anywhere near its size, in the wide world, which is the home of eight distinct insurance Companies, all of which are successful and prosperous, and no such Company ever started in Waterloo has failed. A meeting was held in the Village Hall, Waterloo, on December 27th, 1862, to take initial steps towards establishing The Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company. After deciding to form such a Company, the required amount of insurance was at once underwritten by those present, viz., $40,000.00, and $12,000.00 more.

The first Insurance Company to be started in Waterloo, therefore, was the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company which commenced business in 1863, under the management of the late C. M. Taylor, who was one of its promoters and retained the management till his death in 1899. The Company employs a staff of about twenty persons at its Head Office, has acquired assets of about $1,816,000.00, and has always held the regard and confidence of the community due to the strict integrity of the management. Its annual income is $604,249.00, and it pays salaries to staff of about $40,000.00 annually.

The North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company was founded in 1874 for insurance of farm property only. It confines its business to Waterloo County and a limited district adjacent thereto and has been quite prosperous, having assets of over $152,000.00, and an income of about $85,000.00. Joseph H. Woods is the present Managing Director.

In 1875 some of the directors of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company decided that there was a broader field for Fire Insurance backed and secured by a paid up stock capital than on the purely mutual system, and founded the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company which carried on business successfully for a number of years, when it was amalgamated with another company and the head office was afterwards removed to Toronto.

The first Life Assurance Company to be started in Waterloo was the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company. An interesting requirement in connection with the granting of a charter to the new Company was that it secure 500 provisional policyholders before business could be commenced. This was accomplished in 1869 under the leadership of Moses Springer and in February, 1870, the Company began business with $500,000.00 business in force.

In 1878 a Dominion charter was secured, and in 1900 the name was changed to The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada by Act of Parliament. The Company has the distinction of being the only mutual life company in Canada. The promoters were chiefly directors of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Some of the leaders were I. E. Bowman, M.P., who held the office of President from 1870 to 1897, father of C. M. Bowman, ex-M.P.P., present Chairman of the Board, Moses Springer, Dr. Walden and Cyrus Taylor. After some initial steps had been taken, they secured the services of the late William Hendry as General Manager, under whose management with Mr. Bowman as President and those who succeeded them, the Company made steady progress, and now has an annual income of over $22,220,000.00, has business in force of over $421,000,000.00, and holds assets for the protection of its policyholders of over $98,000,000.00. It gives employment to over 230 persons at the Head Office besides many hundreds of agents throughout all parts of Canada. A large addition to its Head Office Building last year, cost half a million dollars. The Head Office now represents a value of about $1,300,000.00. The present officers are: President, Hume Cronyn; Chairman of the Board, C. M. Bowman; General Manager, W. H. Somerville; Secretary, H. M. Cook.

Twenty years later, in 1889, the Dominion Life Assurance Company opened its doors for business. Amongst those interesting themselves in the formation of this Company were Messrs. Simon Snyder, John Shuh, Christian Kumpf and Thomas Hilliard. The last named undertook the task of selling the necessary stock, getting the charter through Parliament and organizing the Company of which he was appointed managing director.

Valuable aid in selling stock and getting the Act of Parliament through was given by Messrs.: Innes, M.P., Bowman, M.P., Trow M.P., McMullen M.P., and Cargill M.P. These gentlemen with a few others, constituted the first Board of Directors. The total cost of organization, including stationery, necessary printed forms, cost of Act of Parliament and cost of sale of stock totalled $1,238.00. This is but a sample of the economy which has characterized all the insurance companies in Waterloo. The Dominion Life has now $125,093,985.00 of business in force, net assets of $22,195,000.00, and an annual income of $5,760,258.00, employs about 100 persons at its Head Office, besides hundreds of salesmen in all parts of Canada. The present officers are: President, Thomas Hilliard; 1st Vice President, E. F. Seagram; Managing Director, F. S. Kumpf; Secretary, J. K. Pickett.

Thirty-one years elapsed between the founding of the Dominion Life and the next entrant into the insurance group in Waterloo. The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company,

under the guidance of Mr. S. C. Tweed, opened its doors for business in 1920. It achieved success with unusual speed. It absorbed the Policyholders' Mutual of Toronto and later the Re-Insurance Company of Canada, and in the brief space of nine years, had in force, $40,000,000.00 at risk. This Company specializes in non-participating business and has branches in all the Provinces of Canada. It has the distinction of having secured a considerable volume of business in much shorter time than any of its predecessors, and that without impairing its capital or endangering its solvency. It has assets of about $5,000,000.00, and an annual income of about $1,500,000.00. The present officers are: President and Managing Director, S. C. Tweed; Secretary, M. J. Smith.

The Merchants Casualty Company came to Waterloo in 1924, being brought to this town by some of our leading financial men. Mr. E. F. Seagram is President; J. C. Haight, K.C., Vice President; Mr. R. E. Patterson is General Manager. As its name indicates, it specializes in insurance against sickness and accidents and automobile insurance, and continues to gain steadily in volume of business and resources. Its income in 1928 was about $500,000.00 and its assets about $460,000.00.

The last entrant into the insurance circle came in 1927. It is the Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company. It protects its clients against all kinds of automobile liability and is also licensed to write insurance against sickness and personal accident, and general casualty lines. The Company is doing its share towards maintaining the splendid record made by its predecessors in the Insurance business in Waterloo. Its annual income is about $204,000.00 and its assets are $176,000.00.

The President is Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., and the General Manager, Mr. D. McIntosh. It has been in existence but one year and nine months.

These are the Insurance Companies whose head offices are in Waterloo, but we may be permitted to mention in passing, the existence of another financial institution which, though not an Insurance Company, yet owes its inception to the fact that in 1912 the Directors of the Dominion Life found themselves somewhat embarrassed by their inability to supply funds fast enough to meet the demand coming to them from the Canadian West for money to be loaned on mortgages. It was thought that by forming a Loan Company, with power to take deposits, this demand might be met in some measure.

It was decided that Mr. Thomas Hilliard, President of the Dominion Life, should be authorized to organize such a Company and almost all of the Directors subscribed for substantial amounts of stock. The result was the establishment of the Waterloo Trust

and Savings Company. It has a paid up Capital of $750,000.00, which is now (January, 1929) being increased to $1,000,000.00, and a surplus of over $250,000.00. It has two branches, one in Kitchener and one in Galt. Besides the Loan and Savings business, it does a large and growing Executor business, managing very efficiently and at small cost the estates of persons who employ its services by nominating the Company either as sole executor or co-executor in their wills. The President is Thomas Hilliard and P. V. Wilson is the Managing Director.

This completes the list of Financial Institutions having their birthplace and home in Waterloo, and we believe justifies its claim to be the only town of its size in the world which can show such a record.

The aggregate income last year of the seven Insurance Companies mentioned in this article, was $30,873,507.00.

Musical

From the early days of the settlement, the inhabitants evinced a fondness for music, especially after the settlers began to arrive direct from Germany. Bands were organized, lasted for a short time, and disbanded. No picnic was a success without a parade headed by a band.

One of these organizations was led by Henry Glebe who was wellknown for his enthusiasm and his brusque manner in conducting his erratic players. His "Eins, zwei, drei, allzu" and "Donnervetter— blas F" are well remembered by oldtimers. Notwithstanding his handicap of deformed feet, he made an imposing figure as he marched down the street at the head of his band.

These temporary bands had many struggles to keep going, and the village councils of some of the early years assisted by giving grants. On September 7th, 1863, $100. was granted to organize a brass band. On May 7th, 1866, it was moved by William Hespeler that a grant of $100. be given the Waterloo Brass Band to provide a teacher to instruct them; the reeve that year was John Hoffman, and the other councillors, Nicholas Killer, David Kuntz and Benjamin Devitt.

Further grants were made by later Councils to encourage the bandsmen in their work, but the bandsmen bore most of the expense themselves, assisted by a few paid engagements, and also donations secured from candidates for municipal offices and other prominent citizens when they serenaded them at New Year.

It was not until January 27th, 1882, that band music in Waterloo was placed on a substantial footing. This was the date when the Waterloo Musical Society was organized, with a membership com-

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posed of bandsmen and citizens who were not bandsmen, but played the role of boosters. Leading citizens gave the movement enthusiastic support, and with such a promising beginning, success was assured.

The first officers were: President, Benjamin Devitt; Vice-President, William Roos; Secretary, John Killer; Treasurer, Simon Snyder; managing committee, Charles Moogk, P. H. Sims, Harry Nafe, Levi Graybill and C. M. Taylor.

The band of the Waterloo Musical Society has had a unique record, in that it has been continuously active for 47 years, and during all that time it has been one of the best, if not the best amateur band in Canada.

When first organized in 1882, Mr. Noah Zeller was secured as instructor and leader, and during the eighteen years of his leadership, the band made excellent progress, playing in many engagements in the Province, besides visiting some of the United States cities with local singing societies when saengerfests were held there.

Some of the leaders who followed Mr. Zeller, were: A. W. Stares, Watson H. Walker, Henry Restorff, Prof. Paul, W. Philp, J. Piller in 1915, and E. Trovarelli in 1916.

In 1919 Prof. C. F. Thiele was engaged, and under his active and capable leadership, the bands under his charge have attained a high degree of efficiency.

During the leadership of Prof. J. Piller in 1915, it was felt that it would be a good idea to form a boys band in order to train boys to become musicians later in the senior band. A committee was appointed to call a meeting of the parents, and secure their co-operation, in order that the boys band should succeed. The members of this committee were: Albert Hergott, Adam Uffelman, and C. W. Wells. It was not, however, a substantial success until Prof. Thiele took charge. Under his training, the boys made remarkable progress, so that the boys band of to-day is a permanent institution.

The present officers are: President, George M. Hoffman; 1st Vice-President, J. F. Hertel; 2nd Vice-President, W. C. Toletzki; Secretary-Treasurer, Norman Zick; Conductor, Prof. C. F. Thiele; Managing Subcommittee, the above named and George Grosz, D. Bohlender and Geo. Haehnel.

Waterloo may be pardoned for feeling proud of her bands; her citizens and many from surrounding localities turn out in large numbers to the open air concerts given during the summer months, these concerts always being of a high class. Prof. Thiele has placed the band in the forefront of musical organizations; may he long be spared to continue the good work!

The Waterloo Liedertafel was organized about 1865, and was the oldest German Singing Society in Canada. It disbanded during the world war. In 1884, its president was Jacob Conrad and its Secretary, Paul Guenther. Their clubrooms were situated on North King Street. H. A. Zoellner was one of their early leaders.

The Orpheus Singing Society was organized later, and continued for many years until a comparatively recent date. Their club building was on South King Street near John. B. Poehlmann, who came to Canada from Germany in 1870, was one of their leaders.

A German Turner Society, patterned after those in Germany, was formed on June 6th, 1861, with a membership of 48. The meetings were held on Monday and Saturday evenings for gymnastic practice; for singing on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and stated evenings for business. The headquarters were in the Roos Hotel (on the site of the present Commercial Hotel), Corner of King and Duke Streets, where a large hall was used for singing and gymnastics.

The officers were: Abraham H. Buehler, President; Jacob K. Schnarr, Master of Gymnastics; Joachim Kalbfleisch, Secretary; John W. Koehler, Treasurer; Charles Schroeder, Warden.

A number of German Saengerfests were held in Waterloo in the palmy days of the singing societies, and attracted visiting singers and others from societies in Buffalo, Rochester, Detroit and other American cities in large numbers, as well as many from Hamilton, Toronto and other points in Canada. On such occasions the Town was decorated with evergreen arches, bunting, flags and lanterns, and the music and merry-making were kept up for three days or more, always great days for the town.

Usually, some outstanding artists were engaged for the concerts, and some very fine programs were given. An outstanding figure at these Saengerfests was Mr. Henry A. Zoellner, dignified and gentlemanly, a talented musical leader, and for many years one of our valued citizens.

Another form of entertainment, inaugurated by the Waterloo Musical Society, was the Band Tournament. A number of these were held at various times, especially in the 80's, the most notable one being that of 1885 when the leading first class amateur bands of Canada were entered, as well as many in the second class division. The town was put in gala dress, with arches over the streets, flags and bunting.

A notable celebration on May 2, 1871, was the Peace Jubilee. "Friedensfest", held jointly in Berlin and Waterloo, after the close of the Franco-German war in 1870. The citizens, led by the German

Singing Societies, entered enthusiastically into it, and spent several days dressing the streets and buildings in holiday attire. Concerts, parades, picnics, torch-light processions and much feasting characterized the event.

Among the early citizens who were prominent as musicians, none were better known than Mr. H. A. Zoellner and his son Theodore and daughter Anna. Theodore was a talented chorus conductor and organizer of orchestras. The Waterloo Philharmonic Society was one of his creations, and under his leadership gave several successful concerts.

Early Villagers and Village Life

Among the early residents, Moses Springer stands out prominently as one of Waterloo's leading and busy citizens. In early life he was a teacher; then in succession, school trustee, village councillor, village reeve, mayor of the newly incorporated town, member of the local legislature, and second sheriff of the County. He was active in organizing the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, also the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Daniel Snyder was the first postmaster, appointed 1832, resigned 1862, the postoffice being in one of the buildings immediately north of the Royal Bank Building on King St., now Edgar Fischer's Meat Market. When Snyder's Block was erected in 1870, the postoffice was moved to the south side of the block, where the Chronicle office is now located. But before this, Christian Kumpf was appointed postmaster (1862). Mr. Kumpf moved the postoffice in the 70's to his own block on the corner of King and Erb Streets (the site now occupied by the Bank of Toronto). Mr. Kumpf later moved the postoffice to the building now occupied by the Waterloo Trust & Savings Company, where he built. From here it was moved to the Government Building on King and Duke Streets.

It is interesting to know that the village council of 1870 let a strip of land, 6 feet wide, the full length of the Ontario Equitable Building, on Erb Street, for 99 years; this means that this building encroaches on the street for a width of 6 feet, and it cannot be removed until 1969.

William Jaffray had a book and stationery store in the postoffice in 1862 on north King St. and was also one of the village auditors. He afterwards became postmaster at Berlin (now Kitchener).

The population of Waterloo in 1862 was 1400.

John Klippert was village constable.

In January, 1868, Jacob Conrad and Andreas Rockel were

appointed to take a census, and reported that the number of resident souls was 1788.

In the old days, the village council often met in a hotel, instead of the "Spritzhaus" as the village hall was called, on account of the lower floor being the firemen's department. In the winter it is likely that the hotel was warmer than their hall. In 1866 they often met in Bowman's Hotel, and later, in the same place when Mr. Hewitt was proprietor.

The Bank of Montreal had a branch here in 1862 and probably earlier. The manager was R. J. Dallas. In later years it withdrew and the Merchants Bank came in. The Molsons Bank after a time replaced the Merchants Bank. And now we have the Bank of Montreal with us again, together with the Bank of Commerce, Bank of Toronto and the Royal Bank of Canada.

In May, 1865, committees appointed by the village councils of Berlin and Waterloo met at the site of Mount Hope Cemetery (then an open field) for the purpose of purchasing a cemetery jointly. They must have reported favourably, for the present cemetery was purchased shortly after. Waterloo purchased seven acres from Reeve John Hoffman on September 10th, 1866, for $455.00 and Mr. Hoffman presented the village with an additional acre as a gift, to be used as a free cemetery.

Mr. Joel Good, Surveyor, laid out the cemetery into lots, and the Reeve and J. J. Bowman, village clerk, were appointed a committee to assist Mr. Good in naming the streets in the cemetery. William Hespeler was chairman of the Waterloo cemetery committee.

On the 1855 map the name Mount Hope Cemetery is shown on what became the Kitchener Waterloo Hospital grounds, bordering King Street on its southerly side, apparently then used as a cemetery. Mount Hope Cemetery is north and some distance back of King Street, directly opposite the hospital grounds.

The enterprising council of 1865 did another good turn when they widened King Street to a width of 76 feet from Erb Street to the lands of John W. Bohman (near Spring Street), and thence to a width of 60 feet to the northern limits (Bucks Hill). This By-law was passed on December 11th, 1865.

The first postoffice was conducted in what is now Edgar Fischer's meat market on North King Street. Daniel Snyder owned the building which he most likely built, had a general store and was the first postmaster. His salary in 1861 was $291.00 a year.

This brick structure with a foundation of very large stones, and heavy walls, is very strongly built, and is likely to last a century or two longer, judging from its present condition.

A well built vault with a steel door is a very interesting part of the interior, and it is said it was the first and only one in the northern section of the County for many years, and was the repository for the settlers' gold and silver coin. A large key was used to open a massive lock, the keyhole being hidden from view by an innocent looking strong metal plate, that could only be removed if one knew the location of a secret spring.

The floor of the vault was made of tiles each about eight inches square, and it appeared to be a very substantial floor. But behold, a settler comes to the store with a bag of gold and silver coin. Mr. Snyder and he enter the vault, remove one of the floor tiles, and under this they remove a lid of a receptacle which proves to be a metal box about eight inches square and 14 to 16 inches deep.

This is the secret chamber where the bag of coin is deposited.

As the whole vault floor covers boxes of this kind, there must have been a score of them. As there were no banking facilities in the early days, large payments were made in gold and silver coin, and the settlers used Mr. Snyder's vault as a safety deposit box. Mr. Snyder was in reality their banker and trustee.

The Mennonites who came from Pennsylvania to take up land in Waterloo County, paid cash for their purchases, and it was their custom to bring it in barrels and boxes. It is common knowledge that half a barrel of gold and silver was brought by wagon in this way, entering Canada by way of Black Rock, to pay for the Township of Woolwich. While those who brought valuable shipments in this way, were in constant fear of being robbed, there is nothing in local history to show that a loss was ever sustained. It would be quite different in this year of our Lord 1928.

Rev. Frederick William Bindemann, who organized the first German Lutheran Church in Waterloo County in the Village of Waterloo in 1837, was known as the marrying parson. Not only did he unite in the German language, German couples, many of them coming long distances, but his fame led a great many English speaking brides and grooms to seek his services as well. It is said that in the more than thirty years of his pastorate in Waterloo and Kitchener, which extended from 1833 to the time of his death in 1865, his record of marriage ceremonies ran into large figures, probably a couple of thousand or more.

Among those who were united by him were: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wells, of Waterloo; and Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Kranz and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rittinger of Kitchener; this was in the 50's.

The frame residence he occupied for many years, may still be seen on King Street West, Kitchener, in Carmel Church grounds,

and almost opposite the entrance to Green Street. Its original location was farther east, near the present Schnarr greenhouse.

And Father Bindemann as he was called, was a sympathetic soul, and on one occasion at least he lent his aid to a run-away couple when the would-be bride's father gave the eloping couple such a hot chase to prevent the ceremony, that they had hardly entered the pastor's house when the irate father appeared.

Father Bindemann was equal to the occasion, and standing before the excited and panting couple, he had only time to say in a loud voice, as the father entered the door, "Amen". "Ja, sie sind zu spaet, (yes, you are too late)," he informed the father, "but for your satisfaction I shall marry them over again". And then he proceeded with the ceremony while the bride's daddy, looking on and somewhat dazed by the rapid turn of affairs, hardly knew what to think.

Louis Hedderich was one of our well known citizens, and a public man in his way, for he ran the village sprinkling wagon for many years. This tankwagon, usually a bright blue in color, was his own manufacture, and had a number of ingenious contrivances to add to its usefulness or otherwise. A huge umbrella shaded his wagon seat on hot summer days, and he had an arrangement by which a whistle chirped merrily, musically and constantly when the sprinkler was sprinkling. He secured his water supply from the mineral spring where some enterprising villagers one time bored for oil or salt and secured a wonderful flow of mineral water. A bellows attached to the wagon was used to blow a horn that called the village clerks from the shops with their pails and pitchers, to get a supply of drinking water. The same horn was used to call out the bartender, when he operated it at one of the hotels, and the dispenser of drinks, recognizing the signal, came out with a schooner of beer and emptied it into a mug which Mr. Hedderich carried, and this saved an extra trip for him. The sprinkling was paid for by subscription, each business man along the business part of King Street, contributing a certain amount each year. Mr. Hedderich did his collecting in the beginning of the year, and made his call an annual social visit as well.

He was a gun and locksmith, and an expert in repairing clocks and other articles of household use. His workshop on North King Street was an interesting bit of architecture, owing to the fact that Mr. Hedderich used a church in his native village in Germany as a model when he built it, and it had all the appearance of a small church, with tower clock that struck the hours, steeple and all.

His wife was a very useful citizen as well, and was widely known and in great demand as an experienced nurse and midwife. I believe it was her proud boast that she officiated at something like two thousand stork parties during her busy life here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedderich were in Waterloo in the early 50's, or possibly sooner, and resided here for many years until their passing at advanced ages.

The present Town Hall was built in 1874. The land on which it is situated, with surrounding territory, was purchased from Elias Snider on March 30th, 1874, for $2600.00.

In 1873, Waterloo had 11 hotels licensed to sell liquor, and there was also one liquor store. To-day, Waterloo has four hotels without licenses to sell, and one government liquor store.

Waterloo took an important step when the settlement became incorporated as a village. It is said that a fair sized cannon was cast at Jacob Bricker's foundry, (now the Waterloo Manufacturing Co.), to celebrate the event, and there was great excitement therefore, when the cannon boomed in the early hours of January 1st, 1857. I believe that is why a local barber of those days, Christian Salle, always stepped out of his shop on King Street at 12.01 A.M. on each New Year's day following, and fired off both barrels of his blunderbus.

This cannon was used for many years thereafter to fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honour of her Majesty, Queen Victoria's birthday, each 24th of May. It was manned by German gunners, trained in artillery in the old country. There was a mishap, however, that interrupted the annual salute for a time. The cannon was fired from a point near the old Spritzhaus on Albert Street, pointing down Princess Street towards King. On one occasion the gunner, Soehner, was ramming home a charge when it discharged prematurely, and the hardwood ramrod, with the force of a cannon ball, killed a man who was watching the proceedings outside Huether's Hotel two blocks away, severing the head from the body.

This, of course, put a stop to the firing of the annual salute for a time. It was later resumed, and the firing done from the Show Ground, after that property was purchased by the Village, much to the joy of all the small boys who were always on hand in large numbers to "assist" in firing the big gun.

Another mishap occurred while firing the cannon from the Show Ground but did not end seriously. Someone forgot to keep his thumb on the touch hole, (The gun was discharged by inserting a red hot iron rod in the touch hole), with the result that the cannon again surprised the gunner by going off while he was loading it, (it was a muzzleloader). This time the ramrod went sailing through the air, giving his arm a bad wrench, but there was no other damage done, as the missile struck the distillery on Erb Street West, a third of a mile away.

The cannon was left out in the open, and the carriage that supported it finally decayed and fell to pieces. The children of the neighborhood managed to roll the cannon itself about, and after some years it reached one of the back yards adjoining the Show Ground where it reposed for years longer.

The Park Board finally rescued it, and for at least 25 years it has occupied a prominent position, mounted, in Waterloo Park.

In the 70's a group of men built a half-mile track on the old showground (the old showground comprised a large stretch of land, lying north of Caroline St., with the entrance at Park Ave., and extending west almost as far as Victoria Street).

Here, running races by horses were held for several years. Some of the fastest running horses in the United States and Canada were attracted to the races held here. Who of the old times does not remember Jack-on-the-Green and Billy Wonder, two outstanding horses with fast records? Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, whose well-known racing stable has made history for several decades, in many times winning the Queen's and King's Plate, and many other notable races at Toronto and other tracks in the U. S. and Canada, was one of the promoters of the sport of kings in those early racing days. He had associated with him, George Dodds, George Moore, D. L. Bowman, J. B. Hughes and others.

An unfortunate accident, in which a rider was killed in a hurdle race, dampened the enthusiasm of the racing men and citizens for a time, and the racing was discontinued.

A history of ye olden time would indeed be lacking without at least an outline of the development of our fire-fighting system.

I can remember the time when all able-bodied citizens were supposed to be volunteer firemen, for, with no firefighting equipment of any account, men in large numbers were required to make up for the equipment that was lacking.

An advanced step was taken in 1872 when the fire engine or hand-pump was purchased from a United States firm named Rumsey. In this connection, at a meeting of the village council in August, 1872, it was moved by Mr. Snider, seconded by Mr. Dodds, and carried "that the Council assume the purchase of the engine made by Mr. Shuh on its behalf for $1700.00, on the terms of such purchase."

It was paid for in American currency, the freight, duty and expenses amounting to $187.00 more.

In 1885, after the steamer "'Bismarck" was purchased from a Brussels, Ontario, firm, the old hand engine just referred to, was sold to an Indian School Settlement in Western Canada for $20.00.

When the village bell sounded an alarm of fire by continuous rapid strokes, the villagers were at once aroused to action, and soon gathered in large numbers, and worked strenuously, if excitedly, to save property.

In the meantime the firemen, (also volunteers), ran to the "Spritzhaus", and a score or more pulled the engine by means of a long rope attached to the tongue, to the scene of the fire. Although the pumping was all done by manpower, six men or more grasping a long horizontal bar on each side of the engine, pumping up and down at a rapid rate, good work was done and much surrounding property was saved.

Large tanks were located underground at various points throughout the village, to provide water when there were fires, and these and wells in the neighborhood were nearly always pumped dry. The tanks were circular in form, about 12 to 14 feet in diameter, and 9 or 10 feet deep, and were usually filled from springs by gravity.

Besides the engine, the firemen had a hosereel and a hook-and-ladder wagon, and these were pulled by hand to the fire also.

There was usually a large membership of regulars and citizen firemen, and sometimes fines were levied where it was thought duty had been neglected. On one occasion in 1878, there was a fire in Elias Snider's swamp, a barn or some building of that kind being the victim of the flames. When the time came to return to the fire-hall, there were only six men left to pull the heavy engine back to town, which they did. Here was a chance to fine some members for neglect of duty. A long list of citizens paid their fines, among them such wellknown persons as Christian Kumpf, Harry Nafe, Simon Snyder, Joseph E. Seagram, George Diebel, P. H. Sims, J. Kalbfleisch and George Moore. I suspect that these fines which were willingly paid, financed a real party the following Saturday night.

Frederick Schlote was one of the earlier Captains of the Waterloo fire brigade. He was followed by Captain William Raymo, Sr., in 1876, Captain John Hoffmann in 1879, Captain John C. Froehlich in 1880, Captain Conrad Zick in 1881, and Captain Andrew Rockel in 1884-86.

The firemen received no pay until 1881 when they received $5.00 each per year. This was increased gradually, first to $10.00, then $20.00 and later $30.00 per year.

There was a bad fire in 1881 when the old Reichert Hotel, owned by Jacob Seyler, was burned. The present Commercial Hotel replaced it. There was tremendous excitement and a general rush was made into the building to save something while the firemen

were engaged in fighting the flames. Men were seen running away from the building with bottles and kegs which they saved (for themselves), for such merchandise was not returned.

About 1884, an up-to-date steamer was purchased, and with this equipment the firemen were enabled to do much better work. They had to depend, however, on the old water supply from the tanks, wells and creeks of the town until 1889, when the mains from the Berlin Waterworks System were extended to Waterloo for fire protections.

They christened the new steamer "Bismarck", and it did excellent work. Archy Lade, machinist, was appointed engineer and fireman, and he had charge of Bismarck while it was in the town's possession.

As we had no fire-team at that time, a prize of $5.00 was given to the teamster who reached the firehall first with his team whenever the firebell rang out the alarm. In consequence there were many close and thrilling races on our streets between teams. With the drivers standing on their wagons, and their horses on the full run, it reminded one of the chariot races of ancient times.

The present firehall was built in 1885 at a cost of $2090.38. It has been changed and improved at different times to meet changing conditions. The big bell in the tower was purchased in January, 1885, at a cost of $854.61 through N. Killer & Son, Hardware Merchants, Waterloo. There was an additional charge of $176.70 for customs duty. The old bell has therefore been in active and daily use for 44 years. Conrad Fenner, in 1887, became Chief of the firemen for a short time, followed by Chief Robert Stuart who held the position for 15 years. Thomas Sherman took command as Chief until 1910 when Chief George A. Karges was appointed to the position which he still occupies after 19 years.

When the mains of the Berlin Waterworks System were extended to Waterloo in 1889 for fire protection purposes, and after our watermains and hydrants were installed, the town disposed of the steamer "Bismarck" and purchased an up to date horse drawn hose truck. In 1899 we drilled our own wells and installed our own waterworks plant, and were then in a position to discontinue using water from Berlin.

There was a difference of opinion during the ten years in which we were using the Berlin water as to whether to extend its use for domestic purposes, or to install our own plant, and discussions of the subject took place at a number of public meetings. Shoemaker's Lake was the source of supply at that time, and it was the opinion of many that the water was lacking in purity.

Since 1899 the firefighting equipment has been further im-

proved; hosereels and ladder trucks drawn by men, were replaced by horsedrawn equipment in 1905; chemical extinguishers and horses were added, and thus the system was kept up-to-date.

In 1927 and 1928, all the firefighting appliances of the past, including the horses, were discarded and are now historic memories, for the town purchased in 1927 a Triple Combination Motor Hose Reel of the latest type, and followed this move by purchasing in 1928 a Motor Hook and Ladder Truck, the cost of these being approximately $13,000.00.

Our firefighting system is now equipped with appliances of the highest class, and all we need to cope with fires promptly and efficiently is to keep the brigade thoroughly trained, and also to have half a dozen good men in constant attendance at the firehall, and no doubt this will be done.

Among the early firemen still living in Waterloo are Charley Gerster, who was with the brigade for 25 years; also Conrad Hoffmann, who at one time was a hook-and-ladder man, and there are no doubt many others.

In 1885 the Town's assets were valued as follows: Market house and grounds (Town Hall), $10,000.00; Showgrounds and buildings, (showhouse, grandstand and judge's stand), $6,000; Engine house (firehall), $5500.00; Engines (including steamer), hose cart and hose, $5500.00; old engine house (Spritzhaus), $500.00; Total, $27,500.00. This is a small amount when compared with the town's assets to-day.

The old engine house stood on a site on the triangular park immediately in front of the Public Library. Princess Street at that time extended from Water to Albert Streets, and was closed to provide a site for the library when it was built in 1903.

On the corner of Princess and Albert Streets and opposite the fire hall there was a large, plain, solidly built brick building which had been erected early in the town's history, and it had to be wrecked and removed when the library was built. This building had at one time been converted into duplex apartments, one upper and a lower. For a long time it was tenanted by two families; Mr. Engel (Angel) and his family lived in the upper apartment nearest heaven, while below there was another man and his family by the name of Teufel (Devil).

Mr. Engel was coachman for Dr. Walden, who lived and had his office across Albert Street, in the Lehman Shirk residence (now the Shirk Apartment). Since the above was written Nick Schneider told me that Teufel lived upstairs and Engel down, but I think mine the better story.

A monthly cattle market was established early by the village authorities, no doubt as early as the 50's, for the Grand Trunk Ry. Gazetteer of 1862 mentions it. It was held on the second Tuesday of the month, and attracted many farmers and live stock men from far and near.

The market place was the eastern part of the Square at King and William Streets, and it was at a considerably lower level than it is to-day. A large trough filled with running water, which was piped from the springs in the swamp near the showground, provided the finest water, clear as crystal at all times for man and beast, especially the latter. The Kuntz Brewery and two hotels nearby dispensed good beer at a low price, and consequently on market days these were well patronized and water was at a discount.

When the market was first established, I have been told that the farmers brought in very poor stock, razor back hogs and skinny cattle being the usual kind. However, stock men from Guelph and other districts brought to the market, high grade pedigreed stock, and our farmers were not slow in seeing the necessity of improving their grade. It was not long before there was a vast improvement, and for this result alone, the establishment of the market was justified, for our farmers after a time were marketing stock they were proud of. While that was one of the outstanding beneficial results of this monthly stock exchange, another was the great amount of business that came to the merchants and others in business in the village, for it was by far the most important day in the month in this respect.

In later years, while we still had a monthly market, it deteriorated to such an extent that it became a little pig market only, and after a time it was discontinued altogether.

The market had always provided our villagers with little pigs which they carried home in bags, and raised and fattened them to provide meat for their families.

In those days, many villagers kept pigs, a cow, chickens, geese and ducks, had thrifty gardens, and sold milk to those neighbors who were not so equipped, so that the $1.00 a day wage for the laboring man was sufficient to keep him in plenty and contentment.

There were no restrictions as to keeping pigs, and cows roamed the streets at will, grazing by the roadside.

Butchering time in the early winter days was an important time in many families, and profesional butchers had engagements every day. In the early morn, Mr. Pig was taken from his pen, and by evening he had been turned into all kinds of pork delicacies. In most families there were three or more hogs treated in this way, furnishing an abundance of meat. The children willingly missed

school on butchering day of course, for many willing hands were needed to help.

In the course of changing conditions with the increase of population, restrictions were placed on the keeping of cows and pigs within the populated sections of the Town, so that the custom gradually died out.

In 1866 Ferdinand Peltz was appointed caretaker of the newly purchased Mount Hope Cemetery. He continued in this capacity for many years. After his death, his son William, who had been assistant to his father, was appointed to the position, and he is Superintendent of this part of Waterloo's Park System to-day. Thus, Waterloo's Silent City has been taken care of continuously by father and son for 63 years.

In this connection it may be stated that the Cemetery has for a number of years been under the supervision of the Board of Parks Management, which accounts for its improved appearance.

Another long record was closed recently in the death of our esteemed townsman, Claus Koelln, who reached the age of 98 years, 8 months and 18 days. Mr. Koelln came to Waterloo in 1855, and as a building contractor, had much to do with the development of the Town from those early days. He retained his mental powers remarkably well, and remembered very clearly his trip across the ocean in a sailing vessel in 1854. He informed me two months before he died that the voyage took 6 weeks and 3 days.

Another aged resident, one of nature's gentlemen, is Mr. Charles Mueller, who has passed his 92nd year but recently. He has been a resident of Waterloo continuously for many years, having left Germany 75 years ago. Mr. Mueller has always been a busy man until his retirement a few years ago, and has contributed much to Waterloo's reputation as a live manufacturing town. It was Mr. Mueller, associated with his son, Charles Jr., who saw the possibilities in making barrels by machinery, and had the courage to equip his cooper shop for that purpose. Mr. Mueller Sr. had early learned the cooperage business at the distillery cooper shop, when William Hespeler owner the distillery, and no oak barrels or huge vats were so large or small that he could not make them.

Equipping his plant with machinery was at once so successful, that it developed into the fine manufacturing establishment of Canada Barrels and Kegs Limited. Mr. Charles Mueller, Jr., died several years ago when a comparatively young man.

Other early residents of Waterloo, many of whose descendents, children and grandchildren are residents of the town to-day, and all of them active and worthy citizens, were:

Jacob Conrad, Tinsmith and Hardware merchant; Ludwig Peppler, Blacksmith; George Heimbecker, Wagonmaker; Jacob Nahrgang, mason; Carl Schallhorn, mason; J. Hasenpflug, blacksmith; Nicolaus Schneider, Fireman; Jacob Walter, shoemaker; Jacob Roos, shoemaker; John Alteman, mason; Frederick Brandt, carpenter; Henry Ferdinand, tanner; Carl Bauer, carpenter; Valentine Straube, tinsmith; Christian Letter, mason; Henry S. Hamel, shingle-maker; Joachim Kalbfleisch, publisher, and others.

John King was the Principal of the Central School in the late 60's and in 1870 when I first attended the school. He was followed by Robert Blackwood, Jeremiah Suddaby, W. F. Chapman, George Cork who died recently (January, 1929) in his 89th year, Benjamin B. Playford, and C. J. McGregor as Principals.

Some of the teachers I came to know very well in the early 70's impressed me in various ways.

Miss DeKay (afterwards, Mrs. Burnett), teacher of the young tots just beginning school. There was no Kindergarten Department then. I can still hear the simple sentences we recited from the First Book: "It is an ox, no it is an ass; the jay lays an egg, it is my egg, etc." What mattered, if some of us had our faces washed by the teacher, and were laughed at by the whole class after making mud pies at recess.

Miss Morningstar was beloved by all her pupils. She discarded her Mennonite garb when she took up teaching and adopted simplified town clothes, even to a little millinery. After teaching for a number of years, she retired to the farm of one of her relatives, and I have been told she again adopted the Mennonite dress and lived to a good age, passing on only two or three years ago.

Mr. Schmidt was teacher in the second division for a short time after I entered. He resigned to take the editorial chair of a Stratford newspaper.

Emanuel Ruby was a kindly man and had the respect of his pupils. Moreover he was a capable teacher. He retired to go into business in New Hamburg, and was successful there also.

Mr. Krupp followed as teacher of the second division and worked hard, but he could not understand why some of the boys would misbehave during some of the most impressive periods. He was fond of having his class sing his favourite song entitled "Love at Home" Just when he would get nicely under way with the chorus, "Love at Home, Love at Home, etc.", some bad boy in the back of the room would start something. Mr. K. would rap on his desk sharply, stop the singing, and shout, "Come here, George Robb, you rascal, and I'll thrash you like a horse", which he did. There was no more Love at Home that day.

In the old days, the rooms were heated by large box stoves, so that about twice a week during the winter, when we formed in line in the basement to march to our rooms, we were switched off into the wood cellar and each boy carried up a stick of large or small size and deposited it in the large woodbox in his classroom.

The World War

When the news was flashed around the globe that war had been declared on that memorable day in August, 1914, Young Canada at once responded nobly, and the brilliant part our soldiers played is now a matter of history.

I should like to record here, the names of those who volunteered from Waterloo and entered the struggle, fighting nobly side by side with their fellow Canadians, for the cause of justice and liberty.

Some of them never returned, and many of them came back with nerves shattered, warworn and broken in health.

The first Waterloo boys to join the forces were Fred Edmonds and William Chivers, and they lost no time in doing so, right after war was declared. Fred Edmonds enlisted August 8th, 1914, at Winnipeg, and William Chivers joined at London about the same time.

Chivers was badly wounded at the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and I believe he came back the same year, as soon as he was able to travel.

Edmonds went across with the First Contingent, and was in the front line trenches continuously for over 20 months from April 24th, 1915. He was slightly wounded at Courcelette, and spent considerable time in that hot place made famous by the Canadians, the Ypres Salient. He was invalided on March 25th, 1917, a week before the battle of Vimy Ridge, and returned to Canada in February, 1918.

There is a bronze tablet on the Public Library Building on Albert Street in memory of the boys from Waterloo who gave their lives in the great cause. The inscription on it reads: *

Erected by St. Quentin Chapter, I.O.D.E.
For God, for Truth, for Liberty.
In Memory of the Brave Sons of Waterloo
who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the
Great War.
1914 - 1918

* See 1923 Report W. H. S., p. 36. Ed.

Wilfred R. Bauer
George G. Bricker
H. Godfrey Bish
Frederick G. Colquhoun
Roland English
Henry Clayton Fenner
William C. Fleming
Jerry H. L. W. Flynn
Harry Grosz
Herman Grosz
Louis P. Steckenreiter
Henry Treusch
Sheldon Uffelman
Bernard Woodward

The following are the names and rank of those who enlisted and joined Company C. (Town of Waterloo) of the 118th Battalion:

Major E. D. Cunningham
Pte. Sheldon Uffelman
Lance Corporal W. L. Hilliard
Pte. N. G. Mathers
Pte. E. G. Lindner
Pte. G. R. Disney
Pte. L. A. Gifford
Pte. E. A. Piper
Pte. F. R. Devitt
Pte. R. Wolfe
Corporal W. C. Mansfield
Pte. A. P. Manel
Pte. A. C. Ciceri
Pte. L. B. Held
Pte. A. J. McDonald
Pte. F. Dorsch
Pte. G. A. Farrell
Pte. W. Bates
Pte. J. P. T. Mayberry
Sergeant F. E. Stroh
Lieut. S. L. Sterling
Lance Corp. S. R. Hooper
Pte. F. X. Purzer
Pte. E. E. Bracey
Pte. H. Hooper
Pte. A. Polkinghore
Pte. J. H. Pym
Pte. H. J. Tucker
Pte. F. W. Rowe
Lance Corp. D. D. Kumpf
Lance Corp. J. E. Hemmerly
Pte. E. Koch
Pte. C. G. Bolduc
Pte. C. Planz
Private J. Lineker
Pte. J. W. Bish
Pte. J. E. Lowe
Pte. W. E. Morris
Sergeant W. Uffelmann
Pte. A. E. Bish
Pte. R. S. Bateman
Pte. B. Burnham
Captain F. J. Rooney
Pte. F. Carcutta
Pte. P. Disipio
Pte. F. L. Sheppard
Pte. G. H. Gehl
Pte. R. Heller
Pte. M. A. Kempel
Pte. C. F. Buckley
Pte. A. A. Buckley
Pte. F. Robertshaw
Pte. J. R. Kuhl
Pte. R. H. Power
Pte. A. E. Pym
Pte. A. M. Wolfe
Sergeant H. Berry
Corporal W. L. Hawke
Pte. J. G. Jones
Pte. L. V. Power
Pte. I. H. Tucker
Pte. G. Binning
Lieut. J. H. Barkley
Sergeant P. Fromm
Pte. G. Woelfle
Pte. W. C. Froehlich
Pte. C. J. Brubacher
Pte. E. Becker

Pte. H. Ludwig
Pte. F. Bergman
Pte. J. H. Garner
Pte. F. Wesson
Lance Corp. F. W. Hogg
Lance Corp. T. W. Garner.
Pte. G. E. Harper
Pte. E. S. Playford
Pte. E. W. Schaefer
Pte. O. E. Bolduc
Corporal A. Woods
Corporal W. R. Bricker
Pte. J. W. Crawford
Pte. H. C. VanEvery
Pte. E. F. Hohner

There were others from Waterloo who went overseas, besides those of the 118th Battalion, but there is no complete list extant. Some of these are as follows:

Pte. William Hertling
Pte. Edward Reesor
Sergeant Edward Naylor
Lance Corp. Harry Hooper
Lance Corp. J. M. Raisig
Pte. Alva Allemang
Gunner C. R. Kranz
Captain Tom Seagram
Trooper E. N. Roos
Pte. William Sterling
Pte. Arthur J. Roos
Pte. George Waddell
Pte. E. N. Bish
Pte. Harry C. Hilliard
Pte. W. R. Thomas
Captain R. W. Young
Captain J. W. Hagey
Pte. Chas. Livoc
Lieut. G. A. Gerald
Trooper D. McClean
Pte. Robert Dyer
Pte. H. Gellately
Lieut. A. C. McCauley
Pte. H. N. Becker
Corp. Harry Ellis
Pte. J. M. Ellis
Pte. A. G. Vale
Pte. James Girling
Pte. George Dopp
Pte. Max Shinn
Lance Corp. H. H. Bechtel
Flight Officer Arthur Woods
Pte. Mank
Pte. Delford Snider
Lieut. Col. W. M. O. Lochead
Lieut. T. Hughes Wells
(Royal Air Force)
Lieut. G. L. Ziegler
Pte. Harry Setchell
Pte. Fred Stockley
Signaller B. A. Clayfield
Hubert Hasenflug
Pte. Frank T. Hilliard
Pte. Wheeler Taylor
Corp. M. S. Roos
Pte. C. Kirke
Pte. Arthur Billings
Pte. F. D. Gerald
Corporal Colt
Corporal F. A. Pringle
Pte. Bert Morris
Pte. G. E. Pashley
Trooper W. L. Florence
Sergeant C. Dotzert
Pte. L. C. W. Hilliard
Pte. A. H. Lilley

THE KITCHENER PUBLIC LIBRARY *

Little is known of this library prior to its organization as a Public Library in March, 1884, except that it was established under the name of Mechanics' Institute in 1854. In the Perth and Waterloo Gazetteer for 1870-71 there is the following record concerning the library—

'Established 1854. It is just now in a flourishing condition. The entire library numbering some thousand volumes was entirely destroyed a few years ago. Through the energy of the directors, however, a new library is being rapidly accumulated. It already numbers some 600 volumes. Books are exchanged every Saturday evening. Annual subscription $1.00.

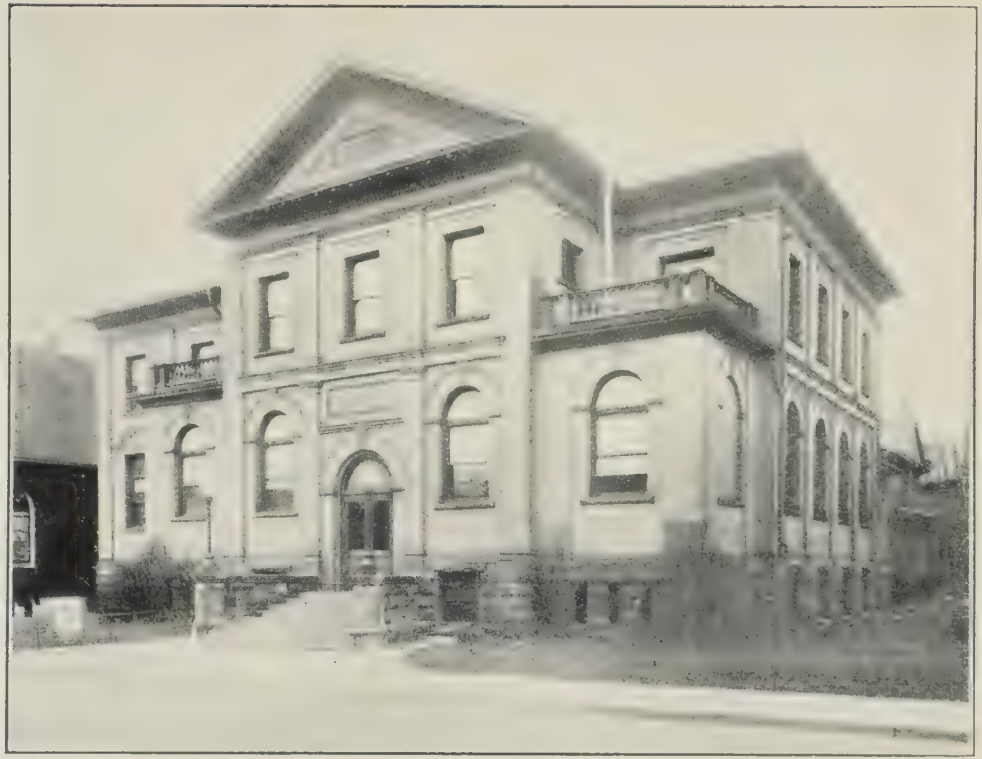
Directors: John Fennell, President; William Gaul, Vice-President; W. H. G. Knowles, Treasurer; F. MacPherson, Secretary; George S. Howard, Librarian; Thomas Pearce, W. H. Bowman, H. Gauntley, William Jaffray." '

Evidence that the Mechanics' Institute was active in 1868, and of a valuable book given to its library, is contained in the following extract from the minutes of the Berlin (now Kitchener) village council meetings, under date of May 4, 1868. "The Reeve (W. H. Bowlby) read a letter received from the Department of State at Washington which accompanied a volume of 930 pages entitled 'Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln' wherein it appeared that the Govt. of the United States presented said volume as a testimonial of the grateful appreciation on their part of the condolence and sympathy on the assassination of President Lincoln communicated to them in a touching manner by the resolution passed by the Citizens of Berlin at a public meeting (in the County Court House) on the 19th April, 1865, which resolution appears on page 238 of said volume. . . . .

"Moved by I. Hoffman, seconded by M. Erb that the Clerk on behalf of the Council do write the Secretary of State of the United States thanking the Government of the United States of America for the handsome testimonial presented to this corporation, and that the volume received from the United States Government be for the present place in the Mechanics Institute Library. Carried." This book may have been in the fire spoken of. In any event it has long disappeared.

Since 1884 the growth of the library has been steady. From the dingy, cramped and uncomfortable quarters under the steps of the

* From the Kitchener "Daily Record" of April 5, 1924 by Dogrig (Dorothy Grigg) revised and brought up to date by B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Chief Librarian.



Kitchener Public Library

old town hall, recently demolished, progress to the splendid building at the corner of Queen and Weber Streets with its modern improvements and equipment is an accomplishment which marks a remarkable development during the forty-four years existence of the Kitchener Public Library.

No great thing is achieved without a struggle, generally by a few men of vision who, because of their faith and enterprise, their steadfast conviction that they are working for the common good, ultimately attain success. What better example of this truth is there in this city than Kitchener's handsome public library building. But this splendid institution is perhaps taken too much as a matter of course by both young and old to-day who are not fully appreciative of the works of education the library offers them for the taking. They know nothing of the years of effort and determined struggle required to make this institution what it is.

The first seed of the library movement was planted in The Mechanics' Institute which in its final years was moved to the old Town Hall at the corner of King and Frederick Streets. The stack-room of this embryo library was underneath the stairs which led up to the second story, and the reading-room adjoined it. One year the library was compelled to close its doors because of a shortage of funds and the situation looked hopeless. With the passing of the Free Libraries Act in 1882, however, a new era dawned and hope was revived. Two years later, in 1884, the Mechanics' Institute with its 2855 volumes became the Free Public Library under the Act, and larger quarters were found for it in the western half of the ground floor of the old town hall. A Board of Management was appointed comprising the following citizens: Alexander Millar, Mayor; J. M. Staebler, P. E. W. Moyer, Alexander MacPherson, Thomas Pearce, Israel D. Bowman, Rev. R. vonPirch, Charles Crookall and Rev. William Kloepfer. At the first meeting Thomas Pearce was elected to be Chairman. At the next meeting Carrie Weaver was appointed librarian and secretary with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year. The following extract from the first annual report will give some idea of the beginning of the public library movement in Kitchener.

"Under the Free Libraries Act of 1882, the Free Library Bylaw was approved by the ratepayers of the town of Berlin on the 7th of January, 1884, and passed by the town council on the 4th of February. The Board of Management was organized immediately afterwards in accordance with the provisions of the Act."

The average daily attendance in the reading-room for the first four months was 26. It had opened on April 14, but by December the average attendance had risen to 45. In the library were three daily newspapers, eighteen weeklies and thirteen magazines and periodicals, seven of which were contributed. The circulation figures

for the first year showed that fiction outstripped all other classes of reading in the race for popularity.

In those days there were people who gave their services gratis. Much credit and respect is due to the memory of the late John Howard, who served in the double capacity of Librarian and caretaker of the Mechanics' Institute, and to Henry Gauntley, who became caretaker under the new regime. The cleaning of numerous oil lamps and other like tasks were included in the daily round. In more recent times Frederick Martin performed equivalent duties in the new building and at the present time (1928) Michael Heintzman holds the position of janitor.

Far back in the history of the library were the days of the red and green indicator. The prospective borrower looked over a long list of books in the printed catalogue, made his choice and gave to the Librarian in writing the number of the desired book. The librarian then consulted a cabinet made up of diminutive pigeonholes in which were placed small blocks coloured green at one end and red at the other to ascertain whether or not the book was in. A block was taken out and reversed every time the book it represented was borrowed or returned. One side of the cabinet faced the borrower, the other faced the librarian. The public was not allowed access to the stacks, and the librarian was literally the custodian of the books.

The Rules and Regulations which governed the early library throw some light on the customs of the day. The following is a quotation—

"No person under the age of fourteen and no person in a disorderly or intoxicated condition shall be admitted. Audible conversation and the use of tobacco and the filthy practice of spitting on the floor are strictly prohibited. No person shall be allowed to bring a dog into the rooms."

The records show that the library was closed for two weeks annually, until 1908, for the purpose of stock-taking, with members of the book-committee in charge. Under date of May 1, 1890, a motion was passed commissioning the Chairman of the Board "to communicate with the proper authorities that some action be taken stopping the Salvation Army from disturbing the readers in the Free Library by their most contemptible singing and drumming."

It was Adolph Mueller who addressed the Board with reference to the establishment of evening classes in drawing. The tuition fee for each pupil was to be the munificent sum of one dollar for a full course of thirty-six lessons. One Karl Mueller, a brother of the instructor, may possibly have taken advantage of this opportunity for in minutes of later years, when he had become a member of

the Board, there is to be found a portrait of an absent member, when the meeting lacked one to make a quorum.

Until 1895 the Town treasurer kept his thumb on the library purse, and it was his custom to appropriate for the treasury of the corporation any balance the library might have to complete the half-mill revenue provided for by the Act. The need for a new library was becoming more and more pronounced, yet there seemed to be no way of providing a library building fund. The chief agitators for a new building were David Forsyth and Adolph Mueller, and they held many a conference about the matter. The town authorities refused to make a grant for a site, but compromised in the latter part of 1898 by giving the entire upstairs of the town hall for library purposes. There were 6321 books in the library at this time, and the annual circulation was 17,644.

The new quarters of the Library on the second story had served for years as the town opera house where travelling shows might give their performances. It served also as a public meeting-house for concerts and the annual firemen's ball and other local social functions. But the opera house did not meet the needs of the reading public. A rental of a hundred dollars had to be paid annually to the town and there were constant complaints occasioned by a leaky roof and inadequate heating. The determined few, after holding a number of indignation meetings, finally took matters in their own hands and after asking for the full half-mill from the town for library purposes, more than was needed for maintenance, they put the balance in a different bank in the name of the Library Board and kept the secret dark. This nest-egg soon became six hundred and fifty dollars. The plan was to purchase a property on the north-west corner of Weber and Queen streets. Before the end of the year 1897 the entire board had entered into the conspiracy, by a narrow margin, it must be confessed. The Board at that time included: Adolph Mueller, David Forsyth, J. K. Master, Rev. R. vonPirch, M. Reidel, John Motz, H. J. Bowman and Mayor J. C. Breithaupt. After investigating the merits of different properties offered for sale, the Board decided upon the lot on the northwest corner of Queen and Weber Streets, belonging to the estate of the late I. D. Bowman as the best site for the proposed new library building. The chairman was authorized to have an agreement drawn up for the purchase of the same, 132 feet by 100 feet, for nineteen hundred dollars, eight hundred dollars of which was to be paid in 1897 and the balance in yearly instalments with interest at five per cent, beginning January 1, 1898.

How nearly was this location lost. After purchasing the lot, the Board made of it a public square pending the erection of the building, and called it Queen's Park. Before long, the Daughters of the Empire approached the Board with the suggestion that the

lot be surrendered to them for the erection of a monument to Queen Victoria. The Board lent a listening ear, went so far as to appoint a committee to look into the proposal, but no action was taken.

The Board held their lot for five years in the face of much adverse criticism, and then finally decided to sell it to some private individual and to purchase a lot which would be more acceptable to the people. A purchaser was found, and the sale would have gone through but for the happy interference of Daniel B. Detweiler, who came to the rescue with a new idea. Why not apply for a Carnegie grant, he suggested. He succeeded in having an application made through the Mayor J. R. Eden, to Andrew Carnegie in 1902, with the result that the first grant of $15,000 for a library building was received that year.

A building committee was appointed forthwith comprising Rev. W. A. Bradley, David Forsyth and Rev. J. Schweitzer. Building operations were begun in 1902, and in 1904 one of the big events in the history of the community took place when the new Carnegie library was opened. At this time the Library contained 8642 books and the annual circulation was 11,184. The decrease in circulation was attributed to the removal of the library from the vicinity of the post-office which some member of every family visited at least once a day to get the mail. For many people it seemed something of a hardship to climb the Queen Street hill for a book.

The time was ripe for the introduction of more modern methods in library work. A librarian was brought over temporarily from Boston to introduce the Dewey-Decimal system of classification. This system was invented by Melvin Dewey in 1873, and it divided all literature into divisions represented by the digits, viz.: 0 General Works, 1 Philosophy, 2 Religion, 3 Sociology, 4 Philology, 5 Natural Science, 6 Useful Arts, 7 Fine Arts, 8 Literature, 9 History, including travel and biography. Each division may be subdivided even to decimal points, and books in the same class are arranged on the shelves alphabetically by author. The Dewey-Decimal classification has the approval of the Department of Education in this Province, and it is in use in practically all the public libraries of Ontario.

Following Miss Weaver as librarian, Miss Ida McMahon, now Mrs. Cram, and Miss Effie Schmidt, now Mrs. Trollope, served long terms of office. On the latter's resignation in 1908, the Board decided that as the Library "had become so large and so important both as an educational as well as a social factor, that it now required the services of a librarian versed in language and literature and competent to direct the reading public." The Committee appointed to look into the matter recommended "that a chief librarian be appointed having the following qualifications (a) a degree in arts with special standing in modern languages, (b) some technical training in library

work. Further, that an assistant librarian be appointed having junior matriculation standing or its equivalent."

These qualifications were ably met that same year by Miss B. Mabel Dunham, who was forthwith appointed chief librarian, and by Miss Irmgard C. Bitzer, who became assistant librarian. Miss Dunham graduated with honours in modern languages and history from the University of Toronto and took first place in a special library summer course at McGill University that same year. Since she assumed her position in 1908 great strides have been made in the work of the library both in beautifying the building and in improving methods and systems.

When Miss Dunham had been in the library for a month she asked the Board for an additional assistant and the services of Miss Elizabeth Detweiler, now Mrs. Herner, were secured. Other young women who have acted in this capacity were Miss Hazel Bowman, Miss Margaret Detweiler, Miss Gladys Kuhl, now Mrs. (Rev.) David, Miss Letitia I. Cameron, now Mrs. Fred V. Light, and Miss Jessie L. Beattie. The present assistants in the adult department are Miss Geneva Wanklyn, Miss Laurina Doering and Miss Dorothy Shoemaker.

In 1903-04 two additional grants were received from the Carnegie Corporation for furnishings and equipment, bringing the total Carnegie benefactions up to $24,500. In 1909, when it was seen that the library was growing beyond its bounds, a fourth grant of $3,500 was secured. With this money the capacity of the stack-room was doubled by adding a glass floor and a second story. At the same time the dignified stone entrance was built and the reference room was organized.

In 1912 the children's story hour was begun by Miss Dunham in the large, bare upstairs room called the assembly hall. The children soon began to show an increasing interest in books, and since they had no room of their own, they ran wild among the shelves of the adult department, selecting any they might choose, although often they could neither understand nor enjoy them. It became evident that more room was needed for the children so that they might have their own quarters and be excluded from the adult department. In 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, the last Carnegie grant of $12,900 was secured through the efforts of Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, who went to New York several times at his own expense and interviewed Mr. James Bertram, Mr. Carnegie's secretary. So the total Carnegie grant was brought up to $40,900. Building of the southerly extension was deferred until 1915. This happily resulted in a gain for the library of approximately $2,000, as construction prices had materially dropped, in 1915, and have since then steadily risen.

There are libraries in Ontario which have received larger benefactions at the hands of the Carnegie Foundation, but no other library has received as many grants as the Kitchener Public Library. The importunity of this library has caused many a laugh at the annual meetings of the Ontario Library Association. But the money was well spent, as the present commodious and luxurious rooms with their excellent fittings and furniture, all manufactured in Kitchener, will show. Pictures and statuary have helped to make this one of the best appointed libraries in the province.

With the last Carnegie grant in 1915 the large south wing of the building was added, and the main floor interior was transformed into a large reading-room, forty by eighty feet, without partitions, and with the stack room and a large alcove in addition, the whole forming one of the handsomest and largest reading rooms of any in municipal libraries in Ontario outside of Toronto. The basement, made fire proof, was given over to and has since been used by the Waterloo Historical Society, a County organization. It contains the extensive and valuable museum of this Society. The enlarged and renovated building was formally opened by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, now also Prime Minister of Ontario, on January 26, 1916, when library workers from a distance added their words of congratulation and the people of Kitchener smiled their approval. Several members of the local Board smiled, too, for the realization of years of dreams had actually come to pass.

Perhaps the most interesting department in the new building is the children's room on the second floor. This room, comprising the old assembly hall and the top floor of the new wing, measures sixty feet by forty feet, is clear of any pillars or intermediate supports and has windows on three sides. It opened with Miss Alma Foreman as first Children's Librarian and with 4,194 books selected with great care and suited to the needs and tastes of children of elementary school age. Pictures and statuary are found there too. Tables and chairs of various sizes are arranged invitingly for children of all ages. A story-room adjoins with a seating capacity of about ninety, on benches, and with a reflectoscope and approximately 3000 mounted pictures and slides. From the first the story-room was very popular, and in 1924 it was enlarged to include the Board room. So the entire second floor is given up to work with children.

With the resignation of Miss Foreman, Miss Geneva Wanklyn became children's librarian, but was later transferred to the adult department. Miss C. Constance Banting, a children's librarian with much training and a wide experience, did signal work as the next head of that department. Her resignation on account of ill health has just been accepted with regret. The department is now in charge of Miss Ruby Wallace, B.A., with Miss Nellie Weseloh as assistant.

The marvellous increase in circulation of books of the children's department through the years bespeaks earnest work on the part of these young ladies. In 1915, the year previous to the opening of the children's room, the annual circulation was 13,340. In 1916, under the new regime, the circulation mounted to 21,404, and since then it has risen by easy stages to 66,374 in 1928.

The total number of books in the library at the end of 1928 was considerably over 27,000 of which approximately 7,000 are in the Children's room. Of the total books 1732 are German, 38 French, 26 Italian and 25 Polish. The total circulation for 1928 was 156,527, including 5060 German, 119 French, 19 Italian and 63 Polish. Twenty-one years ago, in 1907, the annual circulation was 17,234, a figure which was exceeded in a single month (March) of 1928. Since 1907 the circulation has doubled itself every seven years. This fact speaks for itself of the vast work of a highly instructive and educative nature which the library is doing in the community. The library subscribes for a large number of newspapers, magazines and general periodicals, among them a few leading German magazines.

The work of this institution is never completed. The Adolescent department was opened in 1923 with books specially selected for boys and girls of collegiate age, and it has been very popular with adults as well as with adolescents. The librarians are working with the collegiate teachers in encouraging the reading of good literature by the coming men and women of Kitchener.

In 1928 the Reference department has been organized as never before with Miss Dorothy Shoemaker in charge. A nook has been found for her office in the north-east corner of the building under the stairway which leads to the second floor. Here the picture collection which has been growing in a small way for a number of years and which now contains over 5000 pictures mounted on black cardboard, has found adequate and permanent quarters. Through this room, too, access has been made by means of a service stairway to a large basement room which will house the overflow from the ever-expanding reference library. A much-needed cloak-room for assistant librarians has also been provided in this same corner of the building.

And so the good work goes on. New ground is gained with each successive year and the library is becoming increasingly popular with and helpful to the people of Kitchener.

The thanks of the community are due to the public-spirited men of to-day and of other days who have made the library what it is. In this connection it may be fitting to recall the names of the Chairmen of the Boards for the last forty-five years. The arrangement is chronological..

Thomas Pearce, I. D. Bowman, Charles Crookall, Rev. R. von-Pirch, Alexander Millar, John Motz, David Forsyth, J. K. Master, Adolph Mueller, Rev. R. vonPirch, Rev. J. W. German, Rev. W. A. Bradley, Rev. J. Schweitzer, Karl Mueller, W. M. Cram, H. W. Brown, W. J. Motz, Rev. A. L. Zinger, W. H. Breithaupt, P. Fisher, J. J. A. Weir, John Wellein, Rev. W. A. Beninger, George Bray, J. F. Carmichael, Rev. Dr. Sperling.

The members of the present Board (1928) are: Rev. Dr. Sperling, Chairman, George Bray, J. F. Carmichael, H. W. Brown, H. M. Cook, W. J. Motz, W. H. Breithaupt, Rev. L. Siess and Mayor Ratz.

Preston Mill, 1928

PRESTON MILL HISTORICAL TABLET

On the afternoon of Wednesday, December 26th, a bronze tablet placed on the office wall of the historical Preston mill was unveiled. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

OLDEST PLACE OF CONTINUOUS BUSINESS
IN WATERLOO COUNTY

The First Grist Mill on this Site was built by John Erb in 1807. Succeeding owners were: Joseph Erb, 1832; Abram A., Cyrus, Jacob K. and Joseph J. Erb, 1867; Samuel J. and John Cherry, 1879; Samuel J. Cherry, 1886; S. J. Cherry and Sons, 1913; Standard Milling Company of Canada Limited, 1923.

Joseph Erb rebuilt and enlarged the Mill in 1834; Samuel J. Cherry replaced the frame buildings with brick in 1894.

Tablet Placed by
The Waterloo Historical Society
1928

Among those present were Joseph J. Erb, grandson of John Erb and one of the proprietors of the mill in 1867, Mayor-elect A. W. Hilborn of Galt, J. P. Jaffray and James E. Kerr of Galt, C. T. Groh, Hespeler, member of Waterloo Township Council, R. R. Barber, representing the Standard Milling Co. of Canada, Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P., Minister of National Revenue, and others.

In opening the ceremonies President D. N. Panabaker of the Waterloo Historical Society stated that it was with a great deal of pleasure that the society was able to mark the site of the oldest place of continuous business in Waterloo county. It is the third tablet that the society has erected, the others being on the Pioneer Memorial Tower on the banks of the Grand River and on the first Mennonite church in Kitchener. It is the object of the society to gather historical data of the county and foster a museum to contain relics of interest.

Joseph J. Erb then removed the Union Jack covering the tablet, and so unveiled it.

W. H. Breithaupt gave a brief review of the history of the mill and of Waterloo County millers as follows:

Waterloo County Millers

The triumphs of Waterloo County are those of peace and industry. The County was never the site of any military conflict, but this may well be said that in the recent war, the Great War, the County very fully did its part, with about four thousand enlistments and about one-tenth of that number who did not come back, who gave their lives in the cause of their country.

Waterloo County is primarily a great industrial and manufacturing region, well known as such throughout the Dominion of Canada and beyond.

The first considerable manufacturing industry in the County was flour milling. It is therefore fit that distinction be given by the historical tablet unveiled to-day to the County's oldest location of continuous business and to the flour milling industry which has been from the beginning and still is one of the County's prominent industries.

The County has from its early history been known for its families of millers, such as the Erbs, the Goldies, the Sniders, Shirks, Cherrys, Hilborns and others. On the local site the Erbs were active for three generations. The mill in Waterloo was also built by an Erb, Abram Erb, a younger brother of John Erb here commemorated, in 1816. The old Dumfries mill in Galt was built by J. K. Andrews in 1824. In 1829 Jacob S. Shoemaker built the mill and dam in Bridgeport. In 1850 John Goldie, the learned botanist, in his day employed as such by several European Governments, a settler in Canada after a previous botanical exploration in both Canada and the United States, built with his sons the Greenfield mills, near Ayr, named after his native place, and this mill flourishes to this day. John Goldie's descendants were millers at Greenfield and notably in Guelph. Of the Sniders there may be mentioned E. W. B. Snider, miller, extensive general manufacturer, progressive business man and legislator. He revolutionized the milling industry in Canada by introducing, from Austria, the roller mill process; and this about contemporaneously with, if not in advance of, the introduction of this process by the great American mills in Minneapolis, and so to the United States. Mr. Snider was the chief originator of what we now know today as the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario and its work, of which Sir Adam Beck, also the son of a miller (his father, Jacob Beck, built the Baden mill in 1854), and native of Waterloo County, was later the vigorous proponent and head.

John Erb, incidentally the founder of Preston, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1764, came with his family to the Grand

River settlement in Upper Canada in 1805 and located within what is to-day the municipality of Preston. The northerly side of the Speed River was at first called Cambridge and the mills were long known as the Cambridge Mills, a name still showing on the main building. In 1806 John Erb built a saw mill and in 1807 the first grist mill on this site.

It will be noted that it is not claimed that John Erb's mill was the first in the County. Ezra Eby, the principal historian of the County, particularly of Waterloo township, says verbatim, speaking of the early settlers and of the year 1802: "Great trouble was experienced in getting to the mill, the nearest one being at Dundas. This great want soon led to the erection of a little grist mill where Galt is now situated, by John Miller who owned . . . . land in that locality. This John Miller resided at Niagara but gave the contract of building the mill to a man Dodge (the traditional first squatter settler in the district) who was a millwright by trade. After the mill was erected and the necessary machinery placed in, one by the name of Maas became the miller. The building was a small one, not exceeding 24 x 28 feet in dimensions, and one and one-half story high, yet it was highly appreciated by the early pioneers of this County." Some corroboration of Eby's account appears in Young's "History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries" where is related that when proprietor Dickson and his agent Schade made their visit of exploration to the site of Galt they found, on Mill Creek, the remains of a small building which had apparently been used as a rough grist mill. Young is of the opinion that such was the intended purpose only, and that the mill had not been operated. He speaks of Alexander Miller, not John Miller, as the one-time owner and states that Miller had bought land, in a vague manner from the Indians, and had no title.

The next proprietor of the Erb Mill, Joseph Erb, fourth son of John, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1800, and came with his parents to Upper Canada in 1805. He took over the mill on his father's death in 1832 and in 1834 completely rebuilt and enlarged it. John Erb's business consisted of the grist mill, a saw mill, a distillery, a general store and a farm of 500 acres. Joseph was active in his father's business from the time he came of age, and was longest in business in Preston of any of his family. He was proprietor of the mill for 35 years. For a time he took as partner Adam L. Argo, and the firm was Erb and Argo, Argo being later replaced by Walter Gowinlock who in turn made way for Joseph Erb's son Abram, when the firm name became Erb and Son. In 1867 Joseph Erb retired and gave the business over to his four sons, Abram, Cyrus, Jacob and Joseph, who continued under the name of Erb Bros., built a new dam across the Speed, further enlarged the mill and built a substantial new store. Joseph Erb lived to be 85; he died in October 1885. In 1850 he built the stately

brick house across the road (now the auxiliary power station of the Grand River Railway) which was his home for the rest of his life. His son Abram also had a fine house and surrounding grounds, now the Braeside Sanitarium, across the river. The red brick house next west of the power house was built by Joseph J. Erb, here present, on the cellar of his grandfather John Erb's house.

The Erb brothers continued the business for only twelve years when they sold to Samuel J. and John Cherry. Samuel J. Cherry, whose parents came from the north of Ireland, was born in Carleton County in 1843. As a boy, at the age of 15, he became apprentice in the grist mill of James Coleman, in Dundas, to where his parents had moved. At 19 he came to Preston to work for Joseph Erb, in the mill later to become his own. He returned to Dundas as manager of the Joseph Webster mills. A few years later he went to Guelph, to James Goldie, first in the Speedsville mill and later in the new mill, where Cherry was head miller for about 12 years. He now branched out independently with his brother John, and they had in succession four smaller mills until they were enabled to buy the Preston mill in 1879. Ten years later Samuel J. bought out his brother John and continued alone, developing a large and successful business. In 1894 he completely rebuilt the mill and made other general improvements.

Mr. Cherry was for eight years member of the Waterloo County Council and was Warden of the County in 1906. In Preston he was particularly distinguished as chairman of the Park Board for many years. He died in July 1917 leaving his business to his two sons, George and William Cherry.

The Standard Milling Co. of Canada Ltd. became owners in 1923. They also have another Waterloo County mill, the Galt flour mill, and the James Goldie Co. Mills in Guelph, of all of which properties W. H. McCarthy is the genial manager, with head offices in Toronto.

Acknowledgment is due the Standard Milling Co. for defraying one-half the cost of the tablet.

In the absence of Manager McCarthy, who was kept away by illness, R. R. Barber stated that the output of the Preston mill was almost 350 barrels per day, going to practically all parts of the world with the exception of New Zealand and Australia. The recent agreement between Canada and the West Indies has made it possible for the products of the Standard Milling Company of Canada to be accepted in all parts of the West Indies. The Preston plant is but one of many, the company operating plants in Galt, Guelph and other centres of the Dominion. Very little of the grain used here is grown in Waterloo County, most of it being brought from the west.

MUSEUM REPORT

By Wm. H. Breithaupt

The County Museum, of the Waterloo Historical Society, has again had valuable additions during the year. A new glass display case has been required and this has been provided. There had been an accumulation of newspapers for some years, with a few numbers missing. We had been waiting to complete the missing numbers but have been unable fully to do so. We have therefore bound up all the accumulations, and now have no proper place to store all the volumes so obtained. The Museum is keeping a continuous file of all County newspapers; two dailies, the Kitchener Record and the Galt Reporter, and the other weeklies. Our collection of files of County newspapers, beginning with the Canada Museum, 1835, is becoming very extensive, now numbering over 360 bound volumes; a great repository of source material for county history.

With every year it is becoming more imperative that the Society should have more space for its museum collection, and this should necessarily be in a fire-proof room. The settlers' wagon, four-horse conestoga, prairie schooner type, which has been in the Society's possession since 1913, is housed in the Kitchener Library basement, but not in a fire-proof room. Authentic wagons of this type are very scarce. The Society recently had inquiry from a publisher in New York for a picture of this one. The old Mennonite buggy donated to the Society is also not in a fire-proof room.

We have for years been hoping that the County would build a new Court House with a fire-proof basement available for the County Museum. A new Court House is badly enough needed in many respects. Since, however, it does not appear to be in prospect for some years the Society has been investigating what can be done for provision meanwhile, for a number of years. It is possible to get more space in the basement of the Kitchener Library building and to render this fire-proof. The Kitchener Public Library has generously given the Waterloo Historical Society room from the beginning and since 1915 a fire-proof room. The Library authorities have been approached with the proposition and are considering the question of giving further room as spoken of. The changes would have to be made at the expense of the County. The present space used by the Society could fully be doubled and this would serve for a number of years.

Among other interesting items donated to the Society's museum during the year are the two first telephone instruments used in Berlin, now Kitchener. These were on a line put up (by myself) in

1880 from the office of the late Louis Breithaupt, on Queen Street north, to his house a mile away on Margaret Avenue. The instruments, one at each end, used alternately for speaking and hearing, are of walnut and of the same general shape as the receiving instruments used now. The call was made by an ordinary electric bell and battery. This private line did good service for two years, until the Bell Telephone Company established its local system in 1882.

The first local telephone agent, and continuing for many years, was the late John S. Hoffman. The exchange was in the building No. 8 Queen Street North, now the Kloepfer and Co. coal office, where it continued until the company built its own office on Ontario Street North in 1910 where the late George D. Richmond was manager for some years, until he removed to Hamilton to take charge of the Company's business there. The building was enlarged in 1925. L

Mr. J. J. Griffin, District Manager of the Bell Telephone Co. kindly supplies the following as the first local list of subscribers, 1883:

BERLIN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, 1883

American House, King St.
Anthes, J. S., Novelty Works, King St.

Bank of Commerce, King St.
Berlin Felt Boot Co., Waterloo St.
Bowlby, Dr. D. S., residence, John St.
Bowlby, W. H., County Attorney, Court House.
Bowlby, W. H., residence, King St.
Bowman, D. L., residence, Weber St.
Breithaupt, L. & Co., Leather Store, Queen St.
Breithaupt, L. J., residence, Queen St.
Breithaupt, L. & Co., Tannery, Adam St.
Bricker Bros., Livery and Carriage Works, Queen St.

Commercial Hotel, King St.

Dominion Button Works, King St.

Fennell & Anthes, Coal and Hardware Merchants, King St.

Gildner, Henry, Butcher, Market.

Hall, H. J., Lumber Merchant, King St.
Hoffman, J. S., Druggist, King St.
Hoffman, J. S., residence, Queen St.
Huber, Allen & Co., Berlin Button Co., King St.

Huber, Chas., Union Bus Line, Weber St.
Huber, James T., Grocer, King St.
Hymmen Bros., Stoves and Tinware, King St.

Klein, Geo., Butcher, Market.
Klippert, Jno., High Constable, Maynard St.

Lackner, Dr. H. G., residence, Queen St.
Lang & Son, Tanners, Francis St.
Lindner's Hobby Horse Factory, Ahrens St.

Merchants' Bank, King St.
Metcalfe, Wm., Grocer, King St.
Millar & Bitzer, Barristers, Queen St.
Moyer, C. E., Hardware, King St.

Nelson & Co., Founders and Engine Manufacturers, King St.
News Printing Office, King St.

Poor House, Frederick St.

Randall & Roos, Wholesale Grocers, Queen St.
Rumpel, Geo., residence, King St.

Scully, J. M., residence, Frederick St.
Shantz, Jacob Y., Residence, Queen St.
Shantz, M. B., residence, Queen St.
Shirk & Snider, Millers (Bridgeport)
Simonds, L. W., residence, Church St.
Simpson & Co., Furniture Manufacturers, King St.
Staebler, J. M., residence, Queen St.
Stuebing, Henry, Grocer, King St.

Telegraph Printing Office, King St.

Van Camp, L., Residence, Queen St.

Williams, Green & Rome, Shirt Factory, Queen St.

BIOGRAPHY

Sheriff Davidson

George Davidson, the first sheriff of the County of Waterloo, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 14th, 1814, a son of John and Margaret Davidson. Both parents belonged to Aberdeen families. John Davidson was a merchant and burgess of the City of Aberdeen; he retired from business in 1833 and died in 1853.

George, his son, was educated in Aberdeen, studied law for four years then came to Canada in the year 1835 and took up two hundred acres of land, partially cleared, at Winterbourne in the Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, and improved it until about 1841, when he moved to Berlin (now Kitchener). Here he went into business, first alone; later he took as his partner his younger brother, William Davidson. In a new venture he moved to New Aberdeen, six miles from Berlin, where he built a saw-mill and grist-mill, opened a store and bought a farm of five hundred acres. He remained here until the spring of 1852, when he retired from business and returned to Berlin. The following January, 1853, he was appointed first sheriff of Waterloo county, which office he held until his death, 1881.

George Davidson was the first Post Master of Berlin, receiving his appointment in 1842, and at various times held office as Township and County Councilman and as school trustee. He enlisted in militia service as a Lieutenant, on the breaking out of the rebellion near the close of the year 1837. He was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the second battalion of the Waterloo Militia for nearly a quarter of a century. Colonel Davidson was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church of which he was an elder for more than forty years. The sheriff was widely known as a zealous Presbyterian. He was strongly attached to his church, and his time, energy and purse were always at its disposal. He was largely, if not mainly, instrumental in establishing the Berlin congregation.

The Winterbourne congregation was duly organized about 1837. Occasional mission services were held in Berlin. In 1854 steps were taken to make these services permanent. The sheriff was one of the deputation of three, who were afterward sent by the Hamilton Presbytery to organize a congregation in Berlin. The Rev. Dr. Smellie of Fergus and Rev. Samuel Young of Guelph were the clerical deputies. A petition signed by twenty persons resident here and professing membership with the Presbyterian body, had previously been presented to the Presbytery. On the 23rd day of January, 1855, the deputation met these and a number of others in what was known as "the old school house" which then stood ad-

Sheriff Davidson

jacent to the old Village Hall. A religious service was held and the congregation of St. Andrew's was there and then organized. The present church site was subsequently purchased from the Sheriff. Having been an elder in the late Dr. Baynes' church at Galt, he was for many years deputed to represent St. Andrews at the church Synods. The plans of the present church school house were prepared by him and he superintended its erection.

In 1836 George Davidson married Margaret Garden of Aberdeen, Scotland. They were married in Hamilton, Ontario, and then drove over the rough corduroy road with a pair of oxen to their new home in Woolwich. Here they lived bearing all the hardships of settlers in a new country. The children by this marriage were four sons and two daughters who grew to maturity and six children who passed away in early life. George Jr., William, Robert and Alexander were the sons. The daughters were Margaret, who became the wife of Irvine Kempt, assistant manager of the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow, Scotland, and Elizabeth, who married the late William Roos, of this city. George Davidson died on April 27th, 1881. Mrs. Davidson, born August 31, 1811, survived her husband for nearly thirteen years. She died January 24th, 1894.

Sheriff Davidson had a keen love of outdoor life—farming and gardening. He built Forest Hill, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rumpel, and spent days and years planning and planting its beautiful surrounding park and gardens. He had many interests but did much in developing the agricultural resources of this part of Waterloo County. He was an energetic, pushing business man, resolute, perservering and industrious, the type needed in a new country.

Contributed by Mrs. Florence K. Sims
(Granddaughter of Sheriff Davidson)

Frederick Gaukel

Frederick Gaukel was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1785. As a youth he was ambition and determined to launch out for himself. He set out to start from Amsterdam with a whaling expedition, bound for the Arctic seas, about the year 1800. When he arrived at Amsterdam, the whaling fleet had already departed. Baffled, but not beaten, he contracted for passage with a sailing-vessel that was ready to start for Philadelphia, to try his fortune in America. He agreed to be sold under the hammer to the highest bidder for a service of three years, to pay for his voyage across the ocean. Upon landing, he was duly sold to a farmer, a Pennsylvania German, and upon arriving at the farm, the wife said,—"What do you want with this fellow,—he won't stay anyway?" Gaukel, however, was determined to serve his time, not having thought of breaking his contract, which he faithfully carried out. Six or seven years later he married a Polly Kaufman.

It appears that immigrants were allowed to enter into bond contracts for personal service up to the year 1812. Such immigrants were known as white slaves. Polly Kaufman's parents were also such bond servants for a time, and as their name remained unknown, she was, when they died, adopted by a family and named Kaufman, the name alluding to her parents having been bought. It was said that one of her grandparents was of Irish origin.

Frederick Gaukel was married about the year 1812 or '13. Their oldest child, Nancy, was born in 1814. Emanuel, the second child, on Feb. 15th, 1815, at Johnstown, Pa., and Eliza, George, Levi, Henry and Susanna followed. Susanna, my mother, was born on September 23, 1824. Henry died at the age of 22. Frederick Gaukel's first wife died in August, 1827. She was regarded a woman of noble disposition,—the nurse who was with her when my mother was born said that she was of exceptionally fine character. The nurse's name was Mrs. Mathias Stricker. She said to the writer,—"I nursed your grandmother", and then related the above.

Grandfather was married the second time to Maria Roschang. She died of Asiatic Cholera in 1834, together with her step-son, Henry Gaukel. The epidemic was brought into this neighborhood by a circus that came to Galt. A double-headstone in the East End Mennonite Cemetery in Kitchener, marks the grave in which both my grandmother and uncle were buried.

Grandfather afterwards married a Swabian woman, whom the writer knew, and who died on June 25, 1872.

Grandfather first settled on a little farm in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. The soil was light and sandy. He farmed a few years but could not make any headway. Having heard of Canada through the Mennonite trek, he also decided to emigrate and did so with a party of these early settlers. This was about 1820. Emanuel was five years old when they moved. He first landed at Preston, after a trip of four weeks, and secured work in a distillery, but later moved to a small farm near Bridgeport, on the road to Waterloo, erecting a small log cabin, in which my mother was born. A small log barn was also built. This was later on known as the Scheuerman farm (and tannery). An orchard was planted on the hill behind the cabin in the middle of a pine wood. Many wild animals were still about. The cattle were protected from these by a cedar-post palisade. Grandfather later on built a barn of boards, and brought nails from Dundas. For these nails he paid 25 cents a pound. The writer has several of them in his possession. Grandfather, having been a distiller in Germany, erected a small distillery near the cabin. He later on moved to Berlin and, in 1833, started a tavern, known as Gaukel's Tavern on what is now the Walper House property. It was said that the name "Berlin"" was chosen there. In 1835, he put up a larger building, extending almost to the corner of King and Queen Streets, where there had previously been a blacksmith-shop, owned by Phineas Varnum. This building, known later as the Commercial Hotel, continued until replaced by the Walper House, which was at first a considerably smaller building than it is now.

The Court House property was donated by Frederick Gaukel. Frederick Street, one of the main arteries of Kitchener, as also Gaukel Street, are named after him.

He died in 1853, at the age of 68, his grave being marked by a stone in the East End Cemetery, Kitchener.

Contributed by Jacob Stroh, Waterloo.
Grandson of Frederick Gaukel.

Sheriff A. S. Allan *

In 1843 Alexander Allan, formerly an advocate in Aberdeen, Scotland, came to Canada, seeking a home in this country. He brought with him his wife and family, and shortly after his arrival he settled on a property on the Berlin Road about a mile from Preston. It was in this home that the future sheriff was born on the 26th of November. 1843. He was called Absalom Shade Allan in honor of his uncle, Mr. Shade and Mr. Allan having married two sisters.

About the year 1845 Alexander Allan was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the Wellington District, which was composed of the Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey. So extensive a territory, had it all been settled, would have been beyond one man's supervision, but in 1845 the northern portion was for the most part primeval forest. As the settlement of the country progressed a division became necessary. This division was effected in 1853. The office of District Superintendent was abolished and each county in the Province was given one or more local Superintendents. Mr. Allan was School Inspector for the villages of Galt and Preston and the townships of Waterloo and Woolwich. This position he held till his death in 1855. He was a very able and highly educated man. He had received his training at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he took his M.A. degree. He had studied law for five years and had practised it for over twenty years in his native city. It was fortunate for Canada in this formative period that men such as Alexander Allan were available for the administration and direction of her school system.

Sheriff Allan's early home was in a Mennonite settlement. He knew Joseph Sherk and remembered taking apples to the Sherk homestead and getting them ground in the cider mill. No doubt the story of the pioneers was a familiar one to the boy. In after years he gratefully acknowledged the benefit he had received from association in his childhood with the Mennonite settlers from Pennsylvania. Their industry, thrift, and, above all, their quiet, consistent Christian lives had their lessons for the observant boy.

The first school to which young Allan was sent was on the Breslau Road, the second school was about a mile south of Freeport, at a short distance from his home. Afterwards he went to the school in Preston, at that time taught by Mr. James Baikie who later became the Principal of the Central School in Galt. In 1864

*Contributed by Jas. E. Kerr.
For portrait of Sheriff Allan see p. 139 Vol. III. W. H. S. Reports.

and '65, young Allan was at the Grammar School in Elora* and later he took a course at the Normal School in Toronto. He was educated for an accountant and the knowledge thus acquired was of much importance in his future career.

In 1868 Mr. Allan opened a general store in Clifford. There he carried on the business of storekeeping till his removal to Guelph in 1901. By his upright dealings he won the respect and confidence of the villagers who in 1874 elected him their reeve. This office he held for nine years. In 1876 he was appointed local Magistrate and for two years, 1884 and 1885, he was Warden of Wellington County. From 1886 to 1894 he was M.P.P. for his county and in 1901 he was appointed Sheriff of Wellington County, which office he retained till his death on February 1st, 1928.

These high positions filled by Sheriff Allan show in what high regard he was held by his fellow citizens. They believed that he was a man in whom they could trust and they were not mistaken.

*Elora had what was called a Grammar School in 1851, the head master being John MacLean Bell, a nephew of the Labrador explorer. In 1852 the head master was the Rev. John MacGregor who held that position until 1874. After 1874 the name of the school was changed to High School and so continues to this day. —John R. Connon, Elora.

Talmon Henry Rieder

The business career of the subject of this brief biography is one of the romances of Canadian industry. From being an assistant to his father in a country store, he rose by successive stages to the executive position of President and Managing Director of the largest rubber and felt footwear manufacturing establishments in the British Empire before he had reached the age of forty years. All of this was achieved without the assistance of any agencies other than his native ability, his qualities of leadership, and his unlimited capacity for hard work.

Talmon Henry Rieder, son of Peter and Emilene (Merner) Rieder was born in New Hamburg, Ontario, August 10th, 1878. After completing the Public School course in his native place he obtained his secondary education at the Berlin (now Kitchener) High School. His business career began with the Berlin Gas Company in 1898 as stenographer and meter reader. In 1899, upon the organization of the Berlin Rubber Company Limited, the pioneer rubber industry in Kitchener, Mr. Rieder was selected for the office of bookkeeper, and purchased a small interest in the company. He applied himself to the mastery of the details of the rubber business and was subsequently recognized by being appointed a director. In 1903 he associated himself with the late Jacob Kaufman with whom he organized the Merchants Rubber Company Limited and built the second extensive rubber footwear plant in Kitchener. This enterprise he managed with success until it was merged with several other footwear companies, including the Berlin Rubber Company Limited, into the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company Limited. Mr. Rieder was placed in full charge of the Kitchener plants and shortly afterwards was given the management of all the company's Canadian rubber factories. In 1908 he also became Vice President and Managing Director, directing all the operations of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company as well as the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company Limited, succeeding finally to the Presidency of both companies. Under his management the production and sales were increased from six million to twenty-four million dollars. During this period, with a vision of the future of the motor tire industry in Canada he planned and carried through the construction of the plant of the Dominion Tire Company at Kitchener, at a cost of $1,000,000. This plant with the others already mentioned, served to establish Kitchener as a rubber centre and contributed in a marked degree to the subsequent growth of that industrial centre. These industries today together with the large plant he established later are eloquent reminders of the contribution made by the late T. H. Rieder to the progress of the city he loved.

In 1919 he severed his connection with the Consolidated Rubber and Felt Companies to assume the position of President and Managing Director of the Ames Holden McCready Company Limited, of Montreal. He at once launched an extensive campaign of reorganization and expansion with the view of building up a large leather and rubber footwear system in combination. Three additional factories were constructed, including a second tire plant at Kitchener now owned and operated by the Canadian Goodrich Tire Company. These large industries were still under development as far as his ultimate plans were concerned when the hand of death, almost without warning, terminated his career at the early age of forty-three, on April 15th, 1922.

The late T. H. Rieder was an exemplary type of Canadian citizenship, a community builder, public-spirited to a marked degree and regarded by his business associates and friends as one of the strongest and most resourceful executives of his day in Canada. His untimely death was regarded as a national loss and proved a great shock to his friends who had followed his career with intense interest. Though short in years, his life was full of accomplishment. He was of the Protestant faith and very broad and tolerant in his religious views. He was also connected with several branches of the Masonic Order, as well as with various social and business clubs, as he particularly enjoyed the companionship of business men. While his business responsibilities left him little time for relaxation, motoring and farming were his principal recreations.

Notwithstanding his absorption in business, his greatest happiness he found in his own family circle. He is survived by his wife, Martha M. Rieder, daughter of the late John S. Anthes, whom he married on January 10th, 1906, and four children.

It is fitting that the monument which marks his last resting place in Mount Hope Cemetery, Kitchener, should bear the following inscription: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit and serving the Lord."

Contributed by H. M. Cook.

John G. Richter, F.A.S.

John G. Richter is another native of Waterloo County who made his way to high place in the business world on the qualities of hard work, clear thinking and enterprise. At the age of twenty-eight, with a limited practical life insurance experience, but an adequate theoretical grounding, he was invited to become general manager of the London Life and Accident Insurance Company—then a comparatively small institution, with an impaired capital. He accepted the invitation, began reorganizing the affairs of the company and in comparatively few years he had the London Life established on a sound financial foundation. Today he is its president.

Mr. Richter was born in Waterloo County in 1854. His maternal grandfather came from Pennsylvania to Canada over a hundred years ago, and was one of the pioneer farmers of Waterloo County. His father, a weaver by trade, a native of Bavaria, came to Canada in 1846, landing in Montreal and proceeding from there via By Town, now Ottawa, the Rideau Canal and Lake Ontario to Queenston, on the Niagara River. He remained in the Niagara District for several years, then went to Waterloo County locating near what became Shantz Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, where he was married in 1852. A few years later he moved to his father-in-law's farm, about two miles north of Hespeler, where his children were educated in the public schools, and where he remained. For years he practised his vocation of weaver in his adopted country.

John G. Richter's first ambition was to be a teacher and after obtaining the best education possible locally, he went, when fourteen, to Oxford County where for several years he had private tuition. At the close of this period, finding himself too young to be accepted as a school teacher, he went into business and at eighteen began employment with manufacturing interests in Oxford County where he continued for ten years.

The crisis in the career of John G. Richter arrived one day when an enterprising life insurance agent endeavored to sell a policy to the young business man. The idea of life insurance fascinated him, and being of that type of mind which prefers to think for itself, he investigated the subject. Text books were bought, and after the day's work was done Richter studied actuarial science. Life insurance became his obsession. His keen eye perceived many of the abuses then existing as well as the possibilities of the business. At this time there was a certain amount of controversy in the public press on the subject, and Richter became involved in this. The

logic and insight of his letters were such that when they came to the notice of the late Joseph Jeffery, then President of the London Life and Accident Insurance Company, the latter began correspondence with the letter writer, with the result that at the age of twenty-eight John G. Richter received and accepted an offer to become general manager of the Company, and commenced his duties in May, 1883. From that time on the history of our subject's achievements is largely the history of the London Life Insurance Company.

The high character of the work accomplished by Mr. Richter was in evidence during the investigation of the Insurance Commission of 1906. Evils which were rampant elsewhere, and which were generally condoned because of their extent, had found no place in the London Life record. In those days when exaggerated dividend estimates, for instance, were almost universal, Mr. Richter consistently declined to follow this practice even though his decision meant temporarily increased difficulties in expanding the business.

Mr. Richter was elected to the office of second vice-president of the Company in 1920, when he retired from the position of general manager—which position he had filled for thirty-seven years. In 1928 he was elected to the presidency.

He has been a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America almost from its inception. He is a Past President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, a member of the National Board of Trustees of the Citizen's Research Institute of Canada and chairman of the Special Taxation Committee of that body. In the City of London he is a member of the Municipal Charities Association, member of the Welfare Fund Association and of the Advisory Board of the Y.W.C.A. During the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 he was an alderman of the City. In 1921, at the request of the Council, he supervised a revision of the Assessment Rolls.

Mr. Richter is a Mason, and a member of Colborne Street United Church, London. He is a director of the Highland Golf Club and a member of the Thames Valley Golf Club. In politics he is a Liberal; his recreations are golf, gardening and fishing.

—Contributed by D. N. Panabaker.

DONATIONS 1928

Large spinning wheel, flax spinning wheel, muzzle loader shot gun, powder horn and bullet mould, donated by John Steckle, Waterloo.

Mennonite Hymn Book, printed by H. W. Peterson, Berlin, 1838, donated by Mrs. A. L. Breithaupt.

Instruments, wood, used on first telephone line in Berlin, now Kitchener, 1880; donated by Mrs. A. L. Breithaupt.

Papers and records of Jacob E. Klotz regarding Russian Mennonite Migration to Canada 1873-75: documents, correspondence, passenger lists &c.; donated by Miss Klotz, Kitchener.

Worcester's dictionary, first edition 1860 presented to the Old Central School by teachers and pupils 1860, donated by Principal Smithson of Suddaby School.

Thrashing machine in use 80 years ago, from Menno Snider's farm near Conestoga; plow, early model; ox yoke; beet scuffler, early model; donated by Allen C. Hallman.

Photographs:

Hugh McCulloch, donated by R. O. McCulloch, Galt.

Sheriff Davidson, Mrs. Davidson and their residence, Forest Hill, Berlin, donated by Mrs. H. J. Sims.

Frederick Gaukel, donated by Jacob G. Stroh, Waterloo.

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United Empire Loyalists' Association.

Welland County Historical Society.

Wentworth Historical Society.

Women's Canadian Historical Society, (Ottawa).

York Pioneer and Historical Society.

Wisconsin Historical Society.

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